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On Tuesday, December 25th (Christmas Night) at 8 p.m., Section Buffalo, N. Y., will have a Christmas entertainment and ball at German-American hall, corner of Main and High streets. The program will contain several musical and vocal selections, recitations a speech by W. S. Dalton. Particulars will be published later. Tickets, 25 cents for gentlemen and lady, for sale by comrades.

-THE COMMITTEE-

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

DOCUMENTS WHICH PROVE THAT
THEY WERE TOOLS OF THE RE-
PUBLICAN PARTY.

In Kansas They Received Their Reward.
In Haverhill They Were Thrown Over-
board and Now Sink From Sight—Not-
ing But the Ship of the S. L. P. Can
Ride the Modern Political Gale.

The Social Democratic party was not only used by the Republican party for the purpose of defeating the Democrats, but it was also used by both the Democrats and the Republicans, conscious of their joint interest in the matter, for the purpose of defeating the Socialist Labor Party and of nullifying, in so far as possible, the effects of its work. All this was most obvious during the campaign, but in the heat of the campaign it was impossible to get the voters to listen to reason. It is manifest that a party made up of workmen, a party which is supposed to appeal exclusively to the working class, will be circumscribed in its actions and limited in its field because of the amount of money necessary to keep a body of speakers in the field is enormous. It is difficult to obtain money for such purposes, and money, ready money must be had. Hence it was difficult for many people to explain the ability of the Debsites to keep speakers, mostly drawn from the lawyer and ministerial professions, going all the time. It is not difficult to explain when we cite the following case of Carl Brown who stumped for Debs.

Brown was hired by the Republican state committee of Kansas for the purpose of making Social Democratic speeches in order to assist McKinley. Brown is an unmitigated scamp, a scoundrel of the worst type, a man who would sell his own offspring if he could get a small sum of money, thereby, but all those things do not affect the validity of the letters which passed between him and Morton Albaugh of the Kansas Republican state committee. Brown went into the work for the money he could get. He came out of the work and denounced his former employers because money failed to come. The understanding was that he was to go on the road and make a specialty of visiting those districts where there was a working class population, and to give a great deal of attention to the miners.

We here reproduce extracts from the most contemptible admission a man ever made, but it is typical both of the employer and the employee in such cases.

Editor Kansas City Times:

Having been an active advocate of Mr. Bryan in 1896, after the battle smoke had cleared away, it was evident that he was declared defeated by only about 20,000 votes necessary to carry the electoral college, that it was accomplished through the corrupt use of money on the middle-of-the-road populists and Socialist leaders for "revenue only," causing me to mentally resolve if living in the campaign of 1900 to do all in my power, possible to unlearn and expose such methods. After traveling through three States and two territories speaking for Bryan's re-nomination and the cause of 16 to 1 about a year ago I selected Kansas as a field of operation, and went to work as a private political detective on my own account, without advice or consultation with a single soul excepting my wife—to gather the evidence that I felt that I could get to show at the proper time—the use of money by the Republican party to tamper with the integrity of the ballot box.

The only regret in this whole matter that occurs to me, is the temporary pain and astonishment I have caused many who know me, many of whom have upbraided me, who thought that I had "sold out," and who I dared not take into my confidence, when I was compelled to speak in public (in order to accomplish results), in criticism of my own past record, and the most unpleasant task that awaits me now is to meet fellow Socialists whom I have publicly addressed and warmed up to vote for Clemens and Debs, who I now earnestly advise to vote for Bryan and Breidenbach, but my explanation and the following correspondence speak for themselves.

I am aware that some thoughtless people will be led by the culprits I have put in the "stocks," when this is published (if you give me the invaluable aid of the greatest paper west of Chicago and east of the Rockies, to set myself right with the world again, to believe me a "betrayer of confidences," in order to raise dust to cover their corrupt conduct. But all such should remember that the betraying of confidences in furthering our cause is a detective's sole stock in trade—like lying is "diplomacy" among so-called statesmen. Those whom I have "betrayed" all engaged in betraying the people into the merciless jaws of the juggernaut of the trusts and the gold standard and surely it seems to me that turn about is not only fair play, but giving them some of their own doses. Permit me to say in conclusion that this correspondence that follows, signed by Morton Albaugh, was received by me through the United States mails while working with him under contract made between myself and Governor Stanley in his executive chamber at the State capital, to all in putting a Socialist ticket in the field in Kansas by petition that might draw votes from Breidenbach and Bryan, and for which work I received the money shown by himself (Albaugh) in his letters to me. It was paid me, and by the terms of our agreement, as he himself acknowledges in his letter to me of October 24, 1900, as sent you with the others, it will be seen that I am to be paid more after the election—how much, of course, will never be known.

Ruskin Colony, Georgia, will vote for Bryan, while loving Debs no less, but country, more. They will vote on the

"half-loaf proposition and against Mark Hanna's 'job lots'—the Social Democratic ticket.

CARL BROWN.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 26, 1899.
To Republican Central Committee:
Gentlemen—This letter is to introduce Mr. Carl Brown, who delivered a lecture here in favor of expansion, for which we paid him \$20 and expenses of hall and advertising, and we think he did the cause great good, and we recommend him to other committees for like work. Very respectfully,
CHAS. H. CANTLEY,
Secretary.
S. B. KERNAN,
Chairman.

Carl Brown, Esq., Prairie Center, Kan.
Kansas Republican State Central Committee, Emporia, Kan., March 19, 1900.—Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of a letter from Governor Stanley, inclosing your favor to him of March 5. I herewith inclose you \$30 per your request. I hope this will help you out all right, and, as I stated in my letter the other day, later on, I hope that we can be to the mutual advantage of each other.

I know the governor is very much interested in the work you are doing and he wants to further it as much as is possible. Very truly yours,
MORTON ALBAUGH.

Mr. Carl Brown, Armourdale, Kan.
Kansas Republican State Central Committee, Topeka, Kan., Oct. 18, 1900.—Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 16th inst., and in reply would suggest that you keep pounding away at this work, and that you devote your energies to places where there is hope of accomplishing results. It seems to me that Argentine and Armourdale would be a good field.

I had hoped that you would spend more time down in the mining country, and still think you ought to go there again. Very truly yours,
MORTON ALBAUGH, Chairman.

Mr. Carl Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas Republican State Central Committee, Topeka, October 24, 1900.—Dear Sir: I sent you a check for \$20 per my promise over the phone, and it has certainly reached you by this time. Let me know if it has not.

I herewith inclose you another check for \$30 in order to enable you to go to Pittsburg.

I hope you will crowd this work in the strongest possible way right up to the election, and immediately afterward come here, at which time I will make full settlement with you. We can then figure up how we stand.

But a short time remains, and it is necessary that everything possible should be done. Very truly yours,
MORTON ALBAUGH, Chairman.

Nothing can be more conclusive than the above. The same conditions existed elsewhere, and the same kind of work was done by the same kind of men. In Haverhill the thorough defeat of the Social Democracy, and the death blow to that organization was given by the very men who entered into the work from the Democratic party. It will be remembered that James Carey and Carl Brown were both in the Populist movement together, and they were both tainted with the dishonesty of that organization. When it broke up both followed their natural trend, and both worked in the same way, only Carey has not yet confessed. The Haverhill election left no Democratic ticket in the field; both Democrats and Social Democrats voted for Chase, and both received a stinging rebuke for their treachery, and for their attempt to form a mock Socialist party. They built a jerry affair for a platform, and when it tumbled to the ground the whole of them were buried beneath it.

EDUCATION FEARED.

Why Southern Capitalists Would Keep
the Negro Ignorant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ex-Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, who is in Washington on business, speaking of the coming Constitutional Convention in his State for the disfranchisement of the negro as sure to encounter a difficult problem. An education test, he says, would not accomplish the desired results. It would disfranchise the ex-slaves and other old men, but not the negroes who make the trouble. The troublesome ones are, in Mr. O'Ferrall's opinion, those who have grown up in the last thirty years, and have had sufficient educational advantages to pass a franchise test. Senator Daniel's amendment, the main feature of which is to exempt from the educational test men who served the State in the civil war, Mr. O'Ferrall thinks, is hardly practicable, and he also doubts whether it will be sustained by the courts.

These utterances, together with the movement to destroy the negro public school system of the South, are most significant. Southern capitalists evidently fear that the negro wage worker will become class conscious and wield the political power in their own behalf.

American Labor the Cheapest.

The wages argument for the subsidy. It is the same that was used to bolster up the protection system so many years, and we find the high-priced American labor competing successfully through its products with foreign labor on foreign ground. The truth is that American labor is the cheapest in the world on account of its high efficiency. The men that control lines of ships are not required to employ labor of any one nationality. They seek their labor the world over, wherever they can find the cheapest and best. If American seamen are able to command higher wages than those of other nationalities, it is only because they are more efficient.—Indianapolis Press, Indiana.

NO COMPROMISE.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE THE
ATTEMPT OF THE KANGAROOS.

The Latter Evidently at the End of Their
Tether—Wandering and Friendless No-
body Will Give Them a Resting Place.
Scorned and Kicked by All.

The following letter was sent in reply to a letter from the Chicago Kangaroos. Fusion was asked for, but the men in Chicago have been too long in the breach to be moved by any white flag that the enemy may raise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1900.

M. J. Trentz, Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—Your communication dated November 25, extending an invitation to the Fifth Ward Branch of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party "to participate with the organization you represent in a ward convention and otherwise work hand in hand with your organization on the political field," was brought before the regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party. The following answer was decided on.

It would be of no value to reply to your communication, were it not for the fact that it hails from those who at one time were members of the Socialist Labor Party, but who have seen fit to travel a course antagonistic to the Socialist Labor Party.

In the municipal election of last spring the organization of which you are members, contended that it was the Socialist Labor Party and received the endorsement of the Election Commissioners, to go on the ballot as such, although at the time you knew that you were in no way connected with the Socialist Labor Party. Before the Board of Review at Springfield, Ill., although your organization adopted the name "Social Democratic Party," you protested against the Socialist Labor Party ticket being placed on the official ballot, BUT WERE DEFEATED. In addressing your communication to the Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, is the acknowledgement that you are not now, nor have you ever been the Socialist Labor Party—since August 19, 1899, on which date Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, was reorganized. With this point settled now beyond the shadow of doubt, we address you as part of one of the wings of the Social Democratic Party (as now two National Committees are directing the affairs of the S. D. P.).

Not alone have you maliciously and most un-socialistically endeavored to rob the Socialist Labor Party of its honored name, but you also spread broadcast the barefaced lie that the Socialist Labor Party had united with the Social Democratic Party, and thus to some extent abused the prestige of the Socialist Labor Party. Still you keep in your possession monies and property of the Socialist Labor Party.

Every move of the organization you represent for more than a year has been to smash the Socialist Labor Party, lie about those connected therewith, and use all means at the disposal of capitalism, if possible, to kill it.

That your efforts were not successful is not your fault, for surely you did your best to bring about the conditions which would carry with it the complete destruction of the Socialist Labor Party. Now you ask the Socialist Labor Party to unite with you? If that invitation came from those who know not the character of the Socialist Labor Party, we might say to them: Acquaint yourselves with the Socialist Labor Party's principles and tactics before you extend such invitation. But coming as it does from those who at one time were members of the Socialist Labor Party, we will assure you that the Socialist Labor Party is as uncompromising to-day as it always has been. It is untrifled, in spite of all opposition placed in its path. It is undaunted as ever, although the odds against it may appear to some as overwhelming. Even in spite of the great number of fake movements inaugurated under the direction of capitalism to stem the growth of the Socialist Labor Party, it moves onward and forward as the only political organization fighting for the overthrow of capitalism, and instituting therefore the Socialist Republic.

Why ask for unity? Have you not gathered into your midst sufficient preachers without pulpits and lawyers without clients to enable you to have a thoroughly united capitalistic labor party? Or would you ask us to join that armory-building, job-hunting party and desert the cause of the working class? To unite with you we would have to desert the principles for which we have all along stood. With us the class struggle is a principle. Would you have us desert that as you have done? The party of which you are members permits its elected legislators to assist the capitalist government to build armories (a part of the machinery of government used by the capitalist class to

keep in subjection the working class.)

Would you have us desert the policy "That he who accepts a position from the capitalist government is a traitor to the working class?" Would you have us humiliate the cause of the working class, to beg the capitalist politician for positions as the Social Democratic party has done in San Francisco? Would you have us endorse the American Federation of Labor, the impotency of which on the economic field and its crookedness on the political field have been a continuous desertion of the working class, whose cause they pretend to fight for? This endorsement you accepted when you joined the Social Democratic party. In the campaign just closed the Social Democratic party endeavored by the tricks of shyster lawyers and schemes of the professional deers to prevent the onward march of the Socialist Labor Party, thus acting as the hand-maid to the capitalist political parties.

Yet you have the effrontery to ask us to unite with you!

The Socialist Labor Party is a thoroughly united political organization, conscious of the cause it is struggling for and positively knows its aims. It bids a kind welcome to all who agree with it and desire to make common cause with it. To all others, irrespective of their leanings, the Socialist Labor Party declares them as enemies of the Social Revolution. There is no common ground on which unity is possible between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party. You are either with us or against us. There is nothing to be gained by a UNITY that does not UNITE. There is nothing to be gained but everything to be lost with a unity of forces that are both antagonistic in principles and tactics.

The guns of the Socialist Labor Party are as they always have been directed against the Capitalist System of government and all those who wholly or in part uphold by their action that form of government. In the future as in the past the Socialist Labor Party rejects with contempt all compromises. A compromise is the desertion of principle. In the future as in the past it accepts into membership all those who of their own knowledge and free will, see fit to join its ranks, with the view of accepting its declared principles and tactics.

Yours respectfully,
C. E. ANDERSON, Organizer,
Fifth Ward Branch, Section Chicago,
Socialist Labor Party.

WISCONSIN VOTE.

The following official count of the vote is interesting as it bears out the contention that Debs was placed in nomination as a fly-paper candidate. In doing this the vote of the ticket was weakened, and fell much below him.

	MALONEY	DEBS	TRENTZ	WALLACE
Adams	2	3		
Ashtland	7	44	24	6
Barron	4	4	1	
Bayfield	8	8	9	
Brown	6	29	23	3
Buffalo	1	1	1	
Burnett	7	3	5	9
Calumet	1	22	21	4
Chippewa	2	10	11	3
Clark	9	16	13	6
Columbia	3	23	18	2
Crawford	1	1	1	
Dane	5	46	18	3
Dodge	1	9	6	2
Door	2	2	2	
Douglas	23	136	94	17
Dunn	3	3	3	1
Eau Claire	4	62	43	5
Florence	2	4	3	2
Fond du Lac	1	20	16	2
Forest	1	1	1	
Grant	3	24	22	3
Green	1	42	37	
Green Lake	1	5	4	
Iowa	1	15	11	
Iron	1	4	2	5
Jackson	1	2	2	
Jefferson	1	8	7	1
Juneau	2	2	2	
Kenosha	3	28	16	3
Kewaunee	1	3	3	
La Crosse	1	10	8	1
Lafayette	1	2	1	
Langlade	5	5	5	
Lincoln	2	15	13	2
Manitowish	6	173	162	4
Marathon	37	28	22	33
Marquette	4	17	10	4
Marquette	1	1	1	
Milwaukee	233	4875	4073	247
Monroe	1	1	1	
Oconto	2	3	2	
Ondaga	3	14	10	2
Outagamie	4	31	30	3
Ozaukee	1	22	14	1
Pepin	1	1	1	
Pierce	1	7	4	
Polk	13	16	13	10
Portage	2	4	6	2
Price	3	14	13	2
Racine	5	135	234	7
Richland	1	10	10	
Rock	8	53	25	6
St. Croix	11	53	38	12
Sauk	4	12	9	4
Sawyer	1	4	2	
Shawano	1	3	3	2
Shelby	48	880	842	47
Taylor	1	15	13	1
Trempealeau	1	1	1	
Vernon	2	16	15	2
Vilas	1	11	11	1
Walworth	2	7	6	2
Washburn	1	1	1	
Washington	2	7	7	1
Waukesha	5	20	15	3
Waupaca	4	3	2	
Wausara	1	3	8	
Winnebago	9	27	25	8
Wood	7	35	31	5
Total	621	7004	6690	522

THEY ARE FINDING OUT.

"Clean Table" in Chicago.

(From the Milwaukee, Wis., "Warheit,"
Social Democrat.)

On Sunday, November 25th, the first general meeting of the Social Democratic party of Chicago took place at the North Side Trades Union Hall, 55 North Clark street. The meeting had become a necessity owing to recent occurrences, which in point of principle as well as of tactics, had greatly worked against our party. Accordingly, a call of the City Central Committee was responded to by many members. The large hall was full to its utmost. Comrade Philip Brown acted as chairman, and comrade Elizabeth Thomas as secretary. Comrade M. Haltinger of the City Central Committee announced that all branches were represented; besides these, there were four representatives of a newly established branch, as well as six representatives of the Jewish Lassalle Club, which during the last year had remained independent. F. G. Strickland, the campaign secretary and comrade Eugene V. Debs, were also present. The delegates were admitted only upon show of cards.

Comrade Philip Brown stated the object of the meeting. Now that the political cartel with the "Volszungen S. L. P." (represented in Chicago by the "Workers' Call and its followers"), had run out, the situation should be cleared up and an effort should be made for a systematic and orderly procedure. He characterized in strong terms the lack of principle that guided the Central Committee of the Chicago "harmonizers," which has now organized itself permanently and "independently." He urged the members to take a stand in the matter. Comrade Wright held the view that fusion was possible if the resolution presented by comrade Seymour Steedman on August 26 were carried out.

Comrade Peter Knickrehm explained in a long address the manner in which a united state and county ticket had been reached at the meeting of August 26; how the trade unions had finally promised their support; and how the Debsites could not be moved to join. That in the end, however, it appeared that many things were not running according to the wishes of the "Workers' Call" ring, who imagined themselves shorn of their power and began to use abusive language, and in that way to do more harm than good to the cause. Comrade Knickrehm then appealed to the Socialistic sense of honor of these people and called upon them to join our ranks if they meant it honestly by the Social Democracy.

Comrade Frank Roderes spoke in the same vein: "We have nothing to do but to exert ourselves in behalf of and to stand by the interests of Socialism as represented by the Social Democratic Party. All other factions, if they are honestly inclined, should join us."

Comrade Anderson described how he had been in the Socialist movement for about twenty-five years; how, as early as 1878, the Socialist Labor Party, with the help of the Central Labor Union, elected several members of the legislature as well as aldermen; how on that occasion 12,000 votes were polled by Dr. Schmidt; how, however, every time when the party was growing strong, lackeys of the capitalist class would turn up and ruin the Socialist movement by introducing dissensions and by their last to rule; how, wonderful to see, it was always the same persons who did this sort of work, and "Tommy Morgan" was one of them. He closed, asking: "If these people are really in earnest in favor of Socialist propaganda, why don't they join our party?"

At this point Comrade Eugene V. Debs took the floor, and said in substance: "It is timely to meet and consider the situation. I wish from the outset to say that I am against union in any form with the Socialist Labor Party, i. e., 'Kangaroos.' I am also of the opinion that many of those who are so loudly screaming for 'unity' are bitterly opposed to it in their own hearts, and have shown it by their actions, for instance, Job Harriman. Has Mr. Job Harriman ever announced that he accepted the nomination of our party for the office of Vice-President? Never! He, nevertheless, coolly allowed himself to be set in our ticket. I, on the contrary, did not only openly accept the nomination from the other side, but I also spoke at the meetings arranged by them, and contributed my share to the successes in Massachusetts. Nevertheless, wherever this 'political unity' existed, especially wherever the spirit of the other side predominated in the unity, there was no harmony in the movement just as here in Chicago. Wherever, on the contrary, our stands alone, not only were the meetings the grandest, but also the success most striking. Never did I allow myself to be held back by the consideration that this man or that man who had insulted our party, spoke at our meetings. The only thing I had at heart was the unification and the defense of principles. Harriman's principal work in this campaign consisted in seeking to ruin our party. But it did him and his employers no good, our party grows everywhere, and is to-day stronger than ever. It is now only wanted that in the near future we hold a national convention. The comrades all over the country desire that order and harmony be re-established in the Social Democratic party, the same having been disturbed by the so-called 'unity friends.' 'Never were we disinclined to bring about an honorable union amongst Socialists of all shades or names. But these gentlemen, who, for a quarter of a century, accomplished nothing but to split up, cannot bear to see that within a short time we have built up a Socialist party, and have earned that name; and now they seek to ruin it. At Indianapolis they did not even give us time to deliberate over the unity project. As a matter of course we were expected to accept everything just as they had pre-arranged it. The only promise they made us was that our name should be the name of the united elements. And yet barely were they back in New York when they tried to trample the name of the Social Democracy in the dust. Not until they saw that our party would insist under all circumstances to preserve its name, did their New York leaders issue the order to vote for our name. In the meantime they sought to break up our

party, and insulted our most active members as fakirs. Aye, they were not ashamed to scatter abroad in the land the meanest insinuations and slanders against the founders of the Social Democracy. To hold a joint convention with such folks would be a farce to edify the capitalist press. A union which is not reached through honorable and good intentions can never bear good fruit. As for me, I do not personally hate these men who come over. They are mostly new people in the movement, and they will soon learn with whom they have to deal. Whoever does not want to belong to us is free to go the other way; we force ourselves upon nobody. I don't want to be a boss, and I recognize no boss over me. In the Social Democratic party every member has equal rights, and five branches can demand a general vote. Our officers do not rule. Our National Executive receives no salary; often the members have paid out of their own pockets moneys needed by the party. Our party must now call a convention and determine what is to be done in the future. I shall abide by the majority. Should the convention decide in favor of a union for tactical reasons, in that case I shall be for union, but not before." Comrade Debs then proceeded to describe his experience with the Kangaroos in the East during his campaign tour. It would take too long to reproduce that here.

Comrade Strickland then took the floor and spoke in favor of unity. He admitted that many mistakes had been made; these could be rectified.

He then asked comrade Seymour Steedman why he did not stand for a joint convention. Comrade Steedman answered by alluding to the deceitful and un-Socialistic capers of the Chicago Kangaroos.

Several other comrades spoke, whereupon a resolution was accepted to call upon all Socialists who stand outside of the party to join the Social Democratic party; also calling upon the National Executive to convene a national convention for the third Tuesday in January, 1901.

P. K.

DALTON'S TOUR.

Thursday evening, December 6th, Wm. S. Dalton, organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, addressed a meeting of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance local of Schenectady, in Carpenter's Hall, on State street, on "The Necessity of an Economic Organization." He showed how inevitable are the conflicts and struggles which occur between the owners of the machinery of production and the wage slaves who operate it, and how easily the men are beaten when they lack organization, and how cleverly the fruits of victory are stolen from them when led by fakir leaders. That a modern trades union is needed to meet the modern organization of capitalism, with its trusts that laugh at pure and simple boycotts and strikes, and close or shut its mills in one place and open them in another, as the occasion requires; its sub-division of labor, which makes the strike of a craft more and more useless every year; its control of courts, police, militia and law-makers which turns the whole power of the government against the strikers. This new trade union must be based on correct principles, and offered by men who recognize their class interests, and fight the enemy of the working class on both the industrial and political field.

He traced the growth of the British style of trades union, and showed how the present fakirs used the cry of "no politics in the union" to bar out Socialist politics and ply their trade of treason to the working class. The difference between the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and pure and simple unionism was explained. The necessity which the labor fakirs were under to misrepresent and vilify the Socialist union was explained. It is a case of life or death with the fakir. He knows that the Socialist will never let up on him until he is kicked out of the labor movement, so he turns his mud battery on his enemy; a scab and a traitor at every stage of the class war, he trumps up the charge of "scabbing" against the only bona fide union men in the country and depends on the ignorance of the rank and file to carry on his deceptions.

There is a good Socialist Labor Party section and a good local of the S. T. & L. A. in Schenectady and some splendid material in both. They hold public meetings every week and are busy now with plans for a labor lyceum where working class politics and economics will be disseminated. A systematic course for subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE has been started and there will be no let up as long as one wage-worker remains "unsubbed."

The General Electric Works employ about \$400 men in the town. Not satisfied with the east-bait which they have on the workers by the power of discharging any one who endangers to enlighten his fellows as to their rights and power, these capitalists have fortified themselves against trouble by having an armory on top of the hill and a band of coolies of commerce and subs of capitalism to dish out lead diet whenever the workers get tired of the fool dinner pail. Corraigan and Maloney were successful in getting into the works and inspecting them, but the writer was barred. The capitalists who own this private penitentiary are somewhat particular about the ages of the proletarians whose decrees they tear off. You must be young and strong; your flesh must be solid and your eye bright; your record for submission must be good; (even if you do doctor it a little); over thirty-five years is bad for you; over forty very bad and over forty-five well, the slave driver is likely to give you the same answer which the French statesman is reported as having returned to a deputation who urged on him as a reason for a rebate on burdensome taxes: "We must live." He said, "I don't see the necessity of that."

This in effect is what the wage-slave who applies for work after committing the crime of living forty-five years is told by the hirelings of the bandit class who own the machines.

W. S. DALTON.

Albany, December 7.

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THE ALLIANCE.

CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO ITS ORGANIZATION.

Beliefs of Pure and Simple Trades Unionism—Necessity for a Change—Wage Workers at Mercy of Their Employers When Purely and Simply Organized.

Owing to the number of inquiries and requests for information, concerning the Alliance, that have reached this office since the De Leon-Harriman debate, at New Haven, on November 25, we print below the manifesto of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

To the Workers of the United States and Canada:—Once more we raise the cry: Organize, fellow-workers, organize! We know how often this cry has gone out to you before, and how often you have answered it in large numbers, only to find that organization did not keep the promises it held.

We know that many of you have come to despair of labor organizations altogether and will be inclined to turn away from our appeals as from a familiar deception too well exploded to deserve attention.

Still, no sensible wage worker will deny that the time is long past when he could better his condition by his individual exertion, his skill, his industry, his thrift. There can be no one who does not see that all those virtues go for naught against the capitalist's desire for ever enlarged profits and their ever increasing power of squeezing profits out of labor.

When it is admitted that the pressure of profit-squeezing capitalism upon the wage workers cannot be resisted by individual effort, and the efficiency of organized resistance is desired of as well, there remains no other conclusion but that the workers abandon all hope for a betterment and helplessly submit to the merciless workings of capitalism.

Yet, it cannot be, fellow-workers, that our whole class—the majority of the nation—will forever lie down in dumb despair, allowing the capitalists to fleece us to starve us, to murder us at their own sweet pleasure. Such self-degraded hopelessness must not be. In this civilized age no people will passively sink into pauperism and slavery.

You must and you will resist. And since you cannot resist individually, you must and you will organize! It is not a matter of choice; the pressure of capitalism will compel you to rouse yourselves.

If the organizations you have tried in the past have failed you, the reason for such failures are plain and, instead of furnishing cause for despair, they show that organization will help when built on a sound basis.

Why have labor organizations so largely failed, even when they had gathered in their fold large numbers of wage workers? They undertook what no force can accomplish, they promised what is impossible of fulfillment, namely: the curbing of capital and the enforcement of tolerable conditions for the workers, while capitalism was left in full possession of its industrial and political powers.

Capitalism has made it impossible for the worker to earn his living as an independent producer. By introducing into the productive industries mechanical powers, equal to the capacity of more than one thousand million men, it has reduced the workers to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the factories and raw materials required for their operation. Thus the skill and muscle of the worker, his labor power, have become entirely valueless, unless he sells them to those who own the means of production. The workers' labor power has become a commodity, bought and sold in the market like potatoes or shoe leather. Hence the wages of labor, the market price of labor power, falls under the law of market prices, which tends to a rise whenever the demand exceeds the supply, and tends to a fall whenever the supply is in excess.

Such being the indispensable facts, the general tendency of wages must depend upon the condition of the labor market; it will be downward whenever and wherever the number of available workers exceeds the number in demand. The old-style labor organization, which had its origin in England and was imported from there to this country, is an attempt to raise the price of labor power by bringing all its available supply into one combination, and thus dictating the terms of sale. That plan relies on mere numbers and does not take into consideration the following essential factors which tend to defeat the most numerous combination:

The worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf and wait for a better price to be offered. The capitalist can do, in the labor market, what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can himself create a surplus by introducing machinery, thereby depressing the price of the article he requires, and, if a combination of workers is breaking it, he can break it.

The capitalist can do what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can, by means of the powers of the State, which he controls, declare every strike to be a crime and suppress it. These three factors are all the direct results of the capitalist system, which has so far stripped the worker of all means of production, and thereby placed him, by improvement of the

same, to replace human labor and overstock the labor market; and which thereby has made the machinery of government an agency of the capitalist class.

And besides these there are other features of capitalism that operate to increase the surplus in the labor market. Competition compels capitalists constantly to improve the methods and instruments of production; tools and machinery reduce the working force of what ever branch of trade or manufacture they take possession of; the concentration of capital in all its forms crushes out portions of the middle class and throws them into the labor market as proletarians.

These are all-important facts, and no sensible or honest effort for the betterment of the conditions of labor is possible, unless they are taken into consideration.

The old-style labor organization ignores these facts, and thus comes to undertake the impossible, namely: the reversing of the downward tendency of wages, while the capitalist system continues, of which that tendency is the inevitable fruit. That is the false promise by which most labor organizations have sought to rally the workers. That is the deception which has disappointed so many and disgusted them with the idea of organization itself.

From this false basis, this downward tendency of wages, leading to such false promises and disappointments, grew all that has been disgraced and discouraged in the labor movement: defeats, dissensions, demoralization, distrust.

The history of the trade unions and the Knights of Labor is a series of striking demonstrations of our analysis. They had told the workers that they could secure better conditions now and permanently without waiting for any social or political changes, if they would only combine in sufficient numbers. The workers again and again did rally in great numbers and were defeated, in spite of their numbers, by starvation, by the unemployed or by the interference of government. Defeats were followed by quarrels, and thus the scattering of the retreating armies was accelerated.

It must, however, be admitted that the three great allies of capital: hunger, the unemployed and class government, have not always been and are not everywhere equally available. Small employers, fought singly by an organization of labor, cannot easily afford the loss incident to a stoppage of business sufficiently prolonged to marshal the unemployed or hunger against their rebellious workers. Nor can they command that political influence that mobilizes the powers of government so promptly in aid of the big capitalists.

As long as the labor organizations were dealing in many trades with isolated and competing small capitalists, they could even with their old-style tactics score some successes. But the days of small production are gone. In most trades, and even where that condition still continues, the employers have overcome their individual weakness by forming defensive and offensive combinations. Since 1888 the opportunities for the success of mere numbers have been rare exceptions, while the bulk of the working class has found arrayed against itself thoroughly solidified capitalist phalanxes, organized in trusts, gigantic corporations or iron-bound alliances.

If the labor organizations had adapted their tactics to these changed conditions, they might still have preserved their usefulness. But persisting in their disregard of facts, they led to disaster all who still were allied by their baseless promises. The result was that the appointment and disgust spread rapidly, that the Knights of Labor dwindled down from nearly a million to a few thousand members, that the trade unions were demoralized and escaped an equally complete collapse only by abandoning the active struggle with capital and confining themselves to the functions of sick and death benefit societies and to attempts to maintain a monopoly of the opportunities of employment for those contributing to such funds.

In the meantime the leaders of these organizations kept up their old pretenses. The numbers that they could no longer marshal in active battle, they marshaled on paper; bluff and bluster took the place of actual force. Thus dishonesty became the stock-in-trade of old-style labor leadership. And this dishonesty was, by the very falseness of their position, in the case of many developed to the worst form of corruption.

A serious consideration of the facts that control the condition of labor shows very plainly that no appreciable improvement is possible as long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of production and exchange, and in control of the power of government. It is plain, therefore, that all efforts for such improvement must be chiefly directed to the ousting of the capitalist class from the double seat of power. The old-style labor leader disregarded the facts, and therefore never thought of directing the forces of labor to those main sources of all sufferings. They did worse. Importing their policy from England, where the workers were distinguished, and thus doomed to political ineffectuality, our old-style labor leaders imposed as a sacred principle upon American wage workers no political ineffectuality, but political inactivity, which was tantamount to activity in support of the capitalist class, and enabled that class to crush the workers by the sanction of the workers themselves. This was a valuable service to the capitalist class, which under this leadership cannot rule without the consent of its very victims, the working class. The labor leaders, who under pretense of no politics in unions, have pledged to secure the consent of the workers to the class government of Democratic and Republican capitalism, have become capitalist agents, sometimes rewarded and always working for reward. Old-style labor leadership that knows not how to lead the workers to anything but defeats economically, becomes corruptly interested in preventing them from emancipating themselves politically, and thus using the one irresistible weapon left to them.

Every check that placed the workers at a greater disadvantage against the capitalists industrially improved their political chances. The new machines and the concentration of capital that crushed out small producers and middle

men and swelled the surplus army in the labor market, also increased the numerical strength of the working class and gave it in the political field, where men and not dollars count, a potential majority over the other class, growing more overwhelming every day. Whenever the workers will be united for that purpose, they can win from the hands of the capitalists the public powers which they now abuse to maintain their control over the means of production, to continue their exploitation of the people and to suppress every effort of their victims for more tolerable conditions. Controlling these public powers, the workers can put an end to the capitalist system, give over the means of production to the collective ownership and operation by the people, and therewith secure full justice for labor, the only lasting betterment of its condition that is possible, feasible, practical.

Fellow-workers! We have shown you that the tendency which makes you sink to lower and lower conditions, is the inevitable result of the capitalist system, that you cannot appreciably check that tendency and allow the system to stand, that you can, however, overthrow the system with its evil tendencies by exerting your numerical power in a political struggle for the cooperative commonwealth.

The efforts of the workers along these lines cannot be defeated; the certainty of victory is already in their hands, and it depends, not on the whims or the wealth of the capitalists, but solely upon the intelligence of the workers themselves when they will consummate success.

We place ourselves upon the assured road to victory by declaring this to be the chief rallying cry for the organization of labor: On to the ballot box, workers! Strike at the capitalist system with the ballot of labor, the ballot of the only labor party recognized the world-over, the Socialist Labor Party.

Having once clearly laid out before us the true aim and the sure road to it, we can confidently invite the brethren and sisters of our class to join our ranks without fear of disappointment.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was formed to show to the American working class the light already followed by millions of their fellow-workers in Europe, to restore to them a new hope for their emancipation and to a new faith in the ability of their class to help itself by organization.

It stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory is probable, is possible, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts we aim to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend to win such temporary advantages from the capitalists as conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective combat. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity, which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we make no promise as to that. We need not promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that our warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organization, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results.

While the old-style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind conflicts with capital, become objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of our New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon the very citadel of capitalism (the control of the industrial and political machinery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with fear. If not with respect. While the old-style organizations, weighed down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that business conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital, our army, trained for a fight to a finish, and drawing from our growing success at the ballot box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ever ready for timely aggression and necessary defense. While the old-style organizations degraded to the function of sheep-dogs for the drovers of voting cattle for the capitalist parties, gaining nothing but to be kicked with injunctions, clubs, and bayonets into greater helplessness, our New Trade Unionism will derive from every advance made in the political class struggle material assistance for the economic effort following the example of our fellow-workers in France, where the Socialist representatives vote large contributions in the municipal councils, and the cause of labor in the halls of Parliament and support at their own expense in the field of battle wherever a strike occurs. The very reasons that explain the failure of the old-style organizations demonstrate the efficiency of organization on the lines of international Socialism.

Don't despair, fellow-workers: the banner of victory has been raised; rally around it, organize! Join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Let the tax-paying "Socialists" hurl their banners! A more potent than themselves has taken up their cudgels. The Ways and Means Committee of Congress has decided to lower the war tax each \$400,000,000 by removing the stamps on checks and telegrams. Now the unpaid workmen who sign checks and issue telegrams may feel relieved by just so much taken off their "\$100 per family" burden.

MATERIAL GROWTH.

ADVANCE MADE IN INDUSTRY BY THE UNITED STATES.

Now a Competitor in the World's Markets—Conditions Which Give It Force—Results on the Working Class—Benefits Which Will Accrue to Society When It Decides to Grasp the Opportunity.

The question to-day is, Are the Americans supplanting the English in the world's markets, or are they not? and if they are, by what special method, quality, ability, or advantage do they accomplish it?

A residence of some years in America, and a wide acquaintance with the industrial conditions of both that country and our own may, perhaps, entitle me to be heard on this matter.

It is a daily experience in the States to read much exulting of the cookery, the order in regard to the way in which Americans are pulling all competitors aside in foreign countries. "Once more has American enterprise beaten the British on their own ground," said a Chicago newspaper a little while ago, on referring to a certain large order given by the Glasgow corporation to American firms, winking up with the remark, "if this is to continue, the English may as well extinguish their furnaces and go out of the steel business before bankruptcy overtakes them!"

Commenting on the fact that an old-established English firm of ironworkers had been advertising for a manager, "who must be an American," another leading paper said: "The success of American manufacturers abroad is due not alone to the superiority of American machines, but to the fact that they are under the control of American brains."

The principal commercial journal of New York gives a column or so every day showing not only what large foreign contracts are open to American competition, but what valuable orders are being given out abroad to American firms. The orders cover most of the "lines" in which English makers have been accustomed to excel, and emanate from quarters where English productions have generally predominated. Orders for locomotives from great English railway companies, for electrical plant from all parts of the world, for mining machinery from South Africa, for bridges from Siberia, for armor plate, rails, and what not from Russia, for machinery and tools of all kinds from Japan, and so on through all the industrial products.

There can be no getting away from this stern fact—American competition is asserting itself in every quarter of the globe, and is constantly gaining ground. England has hardly begun to realize how great the industrial expansion of the United States has been in recent years. The exports of America have increased nearly threefold during the last ten years, the increase being mainly in metals and manufactures of metals.

In 1880, manufactures of metals formed less than 20 per cent of the total exportation of manufactures, but in 1900 will be about 45 per cent. The total increase in exportation of metals and manufactures thereof in the decade 1880-1898 was 339 per cent, while the increase in the exportation of all manufactures in that time was but 110 per cent, and the increase in manufactures other than those of metal during that period was only 55 per cent. In the exportation of rails, especially those of steel—the conditions of production of which are so favorable in America—the increase is amazing. In 1889 the United States only exported 7 tons of iron rails, and 7,998 tons of steel rails, while in 1898 the exportation of iron rails had risen to 2,769 tons and of steel rails to 229,782 tons. For 1899 it is estimated that the exports of the United States will surpass in value those of the previous year by \$50,000,000, and show a gain in exports of manufactures alone of upward of £15,000,000.

Speaking recently on the subject of this great commercial expansion, Mr. C. E. Smith, postmaster-general of the United States, was able to say: "If you match the United States against Great Britain, Germany and France together our manufactures are now equal to all theirs, and are growing twice as fast. We are manufacturing nearly two-thirds as much as all Europe, with its 380,000,000 people, and more than one-third of that is manufactured in the world."

With such commanding resources, and such a tremendous power of production as the United States possesses, it was bound to aim at industrial supremacy, and in the things that pertain to iron and steel many think that it has attained that position, and what is more, that it will continue to maintain it by the mere fact of its illimitable supply of coal and iron ore, which are the raw material and the foundation of the iron and steel manufactures. The coasts of Great Britain, on a rough estimate, may be taken as comprising 9,360 square miles, and those of Germany as 3,599 square miles. How insignificant these figures seem, however, when compared with the total coal area of the United States, which covers some 200,000 square miles; and as yet America has hardly begun to export this mineral, having exported only 4,000,000 tons last year, while Great Britain has exported 40,000,000 tons, or one-fifth of her entire product. Strong efforts are being made in the present strained condition of the European coal markets to gain a footing in them for American coal; but the cost of transportation is probably too great for very much to be done in this direction. An enormous iron base, the story is of the same kind. The total of the world's consumption of iron ores in 1899 was probably more than 50,000,000 tons, of which quantity the United States contributed upward of 22,000,000 tons. The advantages that their immense re-

sources give America are stupendous.

In recent years, however, trade has become more a matter of fine detail than of the production of era-marking inventions, and while England has been content to take things easily, relying chiefly on her old-fashioned methods, America has been energetic in inventing and operating those labor-saving contrivances which have helped in a forceful degree to extend her capacity for cheap production. Especially has this been the case in the iron and steel industries, where manual operations have been largely superseded.

In America machinery accomplishes many things that are still left for hand labor to toil over in England. It is not that Englishmen are not aware of these things, but they have not hitherto felt the imperative necessity of adopting them. It must not be overlooked either that American manufacturers have profited largely by great combinations of capital, permitting of their handling their resources on such a scale of magnitude as to enable them to effect enormous savings. But to imagine that what the United States is able to accomplish is beyond the reach of England is absurd. The mechanical genius of England is not likely to fail her at any time—least of all when the demands upon her are so strong as they are to-day. The indomitable spirit of the people will not suffer her to fall behind.

The striking point of difference between England's methods and those of America is forcibly impressed upon a visitor from this country who is privileged to watch the operations in one of the mammoth establishments of the States. He sees that the managerial supervision is closer, and more divided up than in England. The fine dovetailing between one operation and the next, and the unerring energy—almost fanatical—with which every one applies himself to his task contrasts greatly with the less hurried ways of British workers in similar lines. There is doubtless too much rush in all this for personal comfort, but such precision of action is attained that there are few failures from over-haste. The managers, moreover, are mostly young men, with lots of fire and "go," but yet of efficient training and education. A man soon becomes too old for a responsible position in America. He has to make way for younger heads, and if he has not contrived to provide sufficiently for his old age, he is in a bad plight, and must not expect much sympathy or help.

It is this quickness of pace in industrial matters—the restless energy—this irrepressible rush—that tells more than all the rest, and it is in this direction perhaps more than in any other that it behooves us to mend our methods.

From the heads of a great establishment down to the humblest subordinates Americans are always alert and active. The chiefs do not come sauntering down to their offices at nine, ten or eleven o'clock, and content themselves with a few hours of leisurely direction. They are on the spot the first thing in the morning—often before the Englishman is out of bed—pushing their way forward, hustling everybody for all they are worth and remaining on duty, with the shortest possible intervals for refreshment, until the time arrives for closing. Day and night the American business man is thinking how he can best advance his undertaking, and every one associated with him gets into the same restless habit of rush, and there is no peace in them.

Whether all this is worth living for is another thing, but it is the way in which Americans force themselves to the front. Englishmen may not see the necessity for quickening their pace, but it is evident that unless they do they will not be able to hold their own against the impetuous, pushing Yankee. We are still far ahead of America in the general quality of our products of every kind—more especially, perhaps, in our textiles—and that is undoubtedly something to be proud of. Nevertheless, cheapness and speedy delivery are elements that count in the obtaining of orders, and it is important at this juncture that we should not lose sight of them. It is not American brains so much as American energy that is forcing the industries of the United States into such prominence. Let us bestir ourselves, therefore, and as other markets open up, be prepared at every point of the game to meet this growing rivalry of our American friends successfully.—London "Daily Mail."

This has been a period of great industrial gain for us—for us who belong to the working class, for us who make all things possible—but it has been gained at the expense of our life, our vitality, the welfare of our offspring, and the peace of mind and body of everyone engaged in the work.

When the DAILY PEOPLE took the above extract from the "London Daily Mail," it knew that there were many among its readers who have taken part from day to day in that crushing and striving which characterizes modern industry. The blood and the intelligence, the brawn and brain of the working class, make possible every single advance that we have made in manufacturing and commerce. You can point to nothing that is not OUR work. Our work and we claim it, and its fruits as our reward. We, and we alone, are the motive power that keeps society in motion, and prevents that stagnation which is death. Our claim to our rights is voiced in the Socialist Labor Party, and finds its highest expression in the press of the Party.

No man can count the cost of all this advance, but it is easy to forecast its results. That class in society which is responsible for the advance made in the material world, and which to-day is deprived of all advantages, must and will assert itself, and take back what it has lent, and those things of which it has been robbed.

The advance in manufacturing is paralleled by the social advance exemplified by the Socialist Labor Party. Such a movement could not come until there had been an equivalent growth in the material side, and in the methods where men earned their daily bread. The two things are inseparable, and in order to prevent one, it is necessary to stop the other.

HISTORY.

History is a subject that interests everyone. The rise and fall of dynasties, the growth and decay of nations, the birth and development of principles, the contests of classes—all these are matters that invite continual interest.

The Americans of to-day are the lineal descendants of the Celts, the Saxons, the Teutons, the Franks, and the Goths, whose rude life and savage exploits of a thousand years ago still afford a field for the zeal of the historian. Among the various descendants of those barbaric ancestors of ours are

THE SPANIARDS.

To-day the life of the world is centering in America. Four hundred years ago, while the trail of the Indian was yet untouched by the withering blast of "civilization," the centre of the world's activity was in

SPAIN.

It was the rulers of Spain that laid down the law to Europe, and it was the soldiers of Spain that enforced that law. Spain, however, did not spring to the forefront of nations at one leap. Her power was a growth, and that growth was accelerated by the ability of one man and one woman:

FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.

For ages down to the middle of the 15th century the little Peninsula had been broken up into warring States. Then came three events, without which

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS

would never have hired soldiers to drive the Spaniards from San Juan Hill, and the guns of Dewey would never have sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. In 1469, Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon are married.

In 1474, Isabella becomes Queen of Castile.

In 1479, Ferdinand becomes King of Aragon.

"Thus the two crowns of Aragon and Castile, separated for more than four centuries, became indissolubly united, and the foundations were laid of the magnificent empire which was destined to overshadow every other European monarchy."

How did Ferdinand and Isabella accomplish the feat? What was the material condition of the people that enabled Ferdinand and Isabella to force them to carry the banner of Spain all over the world?

What was the motive that led Ferdinand and Isabella to take up the question of

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

with an energy that must make McKinley and Hanna sick with envy?

What was the motive that led Ferdinand and Isabella to establish the INQUISITION?

These are questions that should interest every

SOCIALIST WORKINGMAN.

And these questions will be found fully answered in Prescott's famous work

FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.

The works of William H. Prescott have always had a high value. He made a life study of the most stirring epochs in the history of Spain. The series begins with "Ferdinand and Isabella." Since Prescott wrote this history others have tried to fill the same field, but no historian has been able to equal him. Prescott divides his history of Ferdinand and Isabella into two periods.

FIRST PERIOD: 1469 to 1492.—The period when the different kingdoms of Spain were first united under one monarchy, and a thorough reform introduced into their internal administration; or the period exhibiting most fully the domestic policy of Ferdinand and Isabella.

SECOND PERIOD: 1492 to 1517.—The period when the interior organization of the monarchy having been completed, the Spanish nation entered on its schemes of discovery and conquest; or

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

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Advanced Books on Socialism.

The capitalist parties are doing their best to get the working class excited over territorial expansion, taxation, the trusts, and other contrivances of Capitalism. Let a man once read these three books, and all the "yellow journals" in the United States can't swerve him from the revolutionary tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

WORKING CLASS, BY Lucien Sanial.

"Territorial Expansion" was written to show what a trustworthy guide to Socialism is the study of history. It is in the causes of the rush for territorial expansion by modern capitalist nations in general, and the United States in particular, the contrary, a terse statement of the Socialist Labor Party that the working class pay no taxes. The pamphlet "Taxation and the Working Class" has been written by Lucien Sanial under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. It demonstrates that the Socialist position is irreconcilable.

THE NEW TRUSTS AND THE WORKING CLASS, BY Lucien Sanial.

This book is a most valuable one to all who wish to grasp the "trust" problem. It is replete with facts to prove the correctness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party that the trusts are but another step of capitalism toward its own grave dug by its own forces. The man

the period illustrating more particularly the foreign policy of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Thus for more than one hundred years the history of Spain and the Spaniards is given in a style and language that is intensely fascinating. We have said that these questions should interest every Socialist workingman. Why?

Because in the near future the Socialist Workingman is going to handle the reins of government in America. Every election brings the Socialist Republic nearer, every election brings nearer that day when darkness by degree we shall chase from power the idle criminal.

CAPITALIST CLASS,

and once again establish a government of the Working Class, by the Working Class, and for the Working Class. As the Socialist Workingman wedges his way into city councils, State Legislatures and Congress, he will require a broader knowledge of the world's progress than that which has served him in the factory. The time to become equipped with that knowledge is NOW, and familiarity with the history of the nations of the earth is a knowledge that will aid him.

In 1492 Spain began its remarkable career of territorial conquest by declaring every wage worker a traitor to the crown. The Spaniards' bloodthirsty greed for gold, the scheme of conquest begun in 1492 by the American capitalist, resubmitted in many ways the scheme of Spain four hundred years ago. Spain the

MET ITS SANTIAGO.

And to-day the Spanish "empire" has dwindled to the territory with which Ferdinand and Isabella began their work. The American capitalists will meet their Santiago when the banner of the Socialist Republic floats from the dome of the Capitol at Washington. And it will not take four hundred years for the working class to put it there, either.

THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT

will give the Socialist workingman an interesting account of the incidents in the career of the FIRST modern nation to carry territorial conquest to a successful issue. The history of the United States of America, during the next few years will give the Socialist workingman an equally interesting account of the LAST modern nation to carry territorial conquest to a successful issue.

A decade ago the works of Prescott, still protected by the copyright law, were so high-priced as to be out of the reach of the workingman. The copyright has expired, and as a result we are able to send Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella," postpaid by mail, for

\$1.25.

The set is in two volumes. The paper is of good quality. The type is large—long primer. The binding is substantial. Plain edges. Gilt lettering.

Do you wish to know about the Inquisition, its history, its objects? You will find the details in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Do you wish to know about Mahometanism, its history, its power, its material and "spiritual" belief? You will find the details in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Do you wish to know why Ferdinand and Isabella became territorial expansionists? You will find the details in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Do you want to know why the Moors were persecuted? You will find the details in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Do you want to compare the colonial policy of Spain in its glory with the colonial policy of American capitalism? You will find the necessary data in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella."

Elementary Books on Socialism.

It is one thing to get a man interested in Socialism; it is quite another thing to start him on the road to the Socialist Republic. These three books will do it. One leads up to the other.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? BY Daniel DeLeon.

"What Means This Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is the best thing of the kind which has been written by a Socialist. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and sketched in the light of Modern Science. REFORM OR REVOLUTION? BY Daniel DeLeon.

An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union. The keynote of the address is to bridge the difference between Reform and Revolution and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reform.

SOCIALISM. BY W. B. McCLURE. Secretary of a comprehensive exposition of capitalist society, its contradictions, its brutality and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitability of Socialism. This book will show the capitalist the inevitable doom that awaits the possibility of the Socialist Republic.

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In 1858 (Presidential)..... 2,069
In 1860..... 18,831
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157
In 1894..... 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 86,564
In 1898..... 82,204
In 1899..... 85,231



Does this life contain no treasures?
Fit for the man to wear;
Does this world abound in pleasures?
And thou ask us not to share.

MACKAY.

OPEN LETTER TO THE ERIE, PA., "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP."

Esteemed Contemporary—
It is a principle of jurisprudence, hallowed by the moral sentiment of the race, that he who comes into a Court of Equity must come with clean hands; he who demands justice must himself be free from injustice.

In your issue of the first instant, you appear with a long article, pleading for Socialist unity, and the smashing of idols. In stepping into that greatest of Equity Courts, the Court of Public Opinion, with no less exalted a demand than "unity of the Socialist forces," do you come with clean hands, so to speak?

Among the people that you so address is a solid, compact body of 40,000 men who this year marched to the polls under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, and who carried their colors across a never equalled volley of shot and shell fired from the capitalist guns. You know the name of that party to be as above stated; do you call it by its name? No. You fall in with the tactics of the capitalist press, that rarely can be got to give the name correctly, and refer to it as the "Social Labor Party." Is this a coming into court with clean hands?

You refer to your "allies, the Socialist Labor Party," and to their "generosity in surrendering their name." You know that these your allies had no name to surrender. Political parties in this country, especially since the establishment of the Australian ballot, are not things of air. They are politically recognized entities, with specified rights. A body of men has no right to take what political designation it wants, if that political designation is held by another. Your allies tried to rob the Socialist Labor Party of its name. They established contests in a large number of States to secure it, and were beaten in all. In not a single State, of all the important States in the Union, could they come on the official ballot under that name. You know all this, and consequently, know that the name "Socialist Labor Party" with which they decked themselves was a false pretence, which they could not make good in a single place. Yet knowing that, you not only falsify the rightful political name of the 40,000 who did political battle under that name, but you join your allies in giving them a designation to which they had no title, and impute to them a generosity that is fraudulent. Is that coming into Court with clean hands?

Starting thus sinfully, you proceed to arguments of still deeper disingenuousness.

You correctly say that there are no sects of mathematicians, geologists, etc.; that there "is no such thing as a Calvinistic arithmetic, or Lutheran geometry," etc.; and you conclude that equally intolerable are such divisions as "De Leon Socialism, or Debs Socialism." The whole context of your argument leaves no doubt upon this, that, by "De Leon Socialism," you mean the economic and sociologic principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

Surely there is no such thing as Calvinistic arithmetic; $2+2=4$ everywhere. What would one think of the man, who, meaning to assail the arithmetic proposition that $2+2=4$, were to start by dubbing that proposition with the name of "Calvinistic." Whoever has sense would look out for such a man. Such a man would be justly suspected of carrying up his sleeves some queer Heathen Chinee and Truthful James combination of arithmetic. And that is just what you are doing. Unable to produce a single allegation on which to hang the conclusion that the Socialism of the S.

L. P. is "sectarian," you dub it with a man's name, and thus seek to dispose of it. This is begging the question. To seek to condemn a thing by simply giving it a name is disingenuous; it is also a bossy arrogance.

Having started with "unclean hands," and then tumbled into disingenuousness, you round the circle by becoming ridiculous. Whoever contradicts himself makes himself ridiculous. You enter a crusade against "Idols." You point out De Leon and Debs as the two "idols" in opposing camps, and call upon the masses to smash them. And yet you say that both of them were "rebuked by the dissent of a majority of those whom they assumed to lead." From this passage your call to arms against the idols is shown by yourself to be superfluous; it comes too late; it comes after they are already smashed, according to your own words. A foot-in-the-mouth attitude is hardly calculated to make a good rallying center.

Finally, and leaving aside these points, the general tableau that you construct yourself into is not one that will promote that good feeling so essential to harmony. We let the Debs Social Democratic wing take care of itself. Turning to the Socialist Labor Party, it is safe to say that its good, will could hardly be won by him who approaches it with an affront. It is a wilful insult that you offer this organization when you depict it as worshipfully obsequious to an idol. Its democratic form of organization excludes, to your own knowledge, any such bossism; and, to your own knowledge, this its democratic form of organization, that holds to a strict accounting every officer whom it selects to carry out its mandates, has been the chief cause of complaint against it; has earned for it the name of "narrow" and "intolerant" by all the crooks who would traffic in its name, and by all the free lances who sought under its mantle to gain distinction for themselves.

"Smash the idols!" "Smash the bosses!"—Yes. That is part of the educational work done by the Socialist Labor Party; and the work is being done to the orchestration of the yells and howls of all the would-be bosses and would-be idols, who, with boss and idol arrogance, deem themselves above the necessity of proving their assertions.

In the hope, Esteemed Contemporary, that you will mend your ways, we remain
Yours, etc.

DAILY PEOPLE,
Organ of the Socialist Labor
Party of America

A \$9,000,000 RAID.

There is a bill in Congress named "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States." Its rightful name should be "to promote a \$9,000,000 raid upon the Federal Treasury for the benefit of present steamship owners."

Within twenty-four hours after the convening of Congress the scheme was launched by Senator Frye of Maine with a four hours' speech, covering fourteen pages of the Congressional Record. If speech, as is said, is intended to conceal thought, there is a limitation to its power in that direction. A four hours' speech is apt to allow into its secret as many glimpses as it is meant to shut off. This is what has happened in this case.

The theory of the bill, as fully outlined by Senator Frye with the aid of copious statistical tables, is that the cost of building and operating American steamships is about double that of foreign ones; furthermore, foreign ships, with but seven exceptions, are generously subsidized by their respective Governments. Any one of these causes would be enough to place the American ship at a heavy disadvantage in the competitive market for the carrying trade of the world; the two causes combined—cheaper cost of building and operating expenses, besides subsidies enjoyed by foreign ships—simply wipe out the American ship. Banking upon these allegations, the Senator concludes that "we never will run American ships on the oceans against foreign ships until there is legislation which will equalize the difference"; and, soaring upwards into the realms of patriotism, the Senator interjects the epigram: "A great maritime nation like ours might just as well be without a constitution as without shipyards."

Leaving aside the hyperbole between Constitution and Shipyards, the conclusion arrived at by Senator Frye cannot be escaped from. Accepting the allegations of fact as true—and who would dare impugn a statistical diagram—the only way out is the way pointed by the Senator, to wit, "legislation which will equalize the difference."

So far so good. From the premises, together with the primary conclusion—the necessity of legislation to equalize the difference—there is but one final conclusion possible, to wit, that the bill will propose legislation that will equalize the difference, legislation that will give the American ship a lift equal to the one it needs to enable it to compete at a par with foreign ships. As the drawbacks that now cripple the competition of the American ship are the cheapness of the foreign article, together with the subsidies it enjoys, the lift that the

proposed legislation must give would have to be, at least, equal to these two drawbacks combined. Is it? No!

The subsidy that the bill proposes is limited to \$9,000,000 a year. In other words, the lift that the bill proposes to give is ridiculously below the lift needed. The operation thereof will, accordingly, be simply this: As the subsidy can be derived only by a ship that is afloat, the whole sum will be gobbled up by the shipping companies, who now have ships plying the trade, and there will be left not one cent for any others, that might wish to start in the business. The snug sum of \$9,000,000 will have been appropriated by these worthies over and above the large revenues that they now draw from the bone and marrow of their seamen. The nation's fleets will be increased, by not one stick; we shall remain without Shipyards, consequently, "without a Constitution."

It would only crowd this picture, and thereby spoil it, to here do more than point out the imbecility of the idea that the legislation needed to promote our merchant marine is legislation that passes over the head of the outraged American sailor, but pours millions into the pockets of the ship magnates whereby to enable them to start more bloody revolutions in South America, or fit out their harems there more luxuriously, or set up here more extensive establishments whereby to dazzle and chicanery the traveler from abroad.

Sufficient unto the day is the exposure of the private scheme to raid the Treasury to the amount of \$9,000,000, and to do so to the tune of "No Shipyards, no Constitution."

THE HAVERHILL ARSENIC BOTTLE.

Among the capitalist papers, that are seeking to draw comfort from the recent defeat of their Social Democratic stool-pigeons in Haverhill, the Boston "Post" takes editorially the following position:

"The difference between Socialist Mayors and Mayors of other schools of politics is, however, hard to discover. The experience with Chase in Haverhill has failed to discover what some people call the blight of Socialism. When the Mayor has had the power, as in the matter of legal proceedings against extortionate gas companies, Mayor Chase has made a record for himself that could hardly have been improved upon by a straight Democratic Mayor. And at no point have his acts, or even his recommendations, tended to social revolution."

Which is, as if a man, who, having taken a bottle containing arsenic, labeled it "Burgundy Wine," inveigled several people to partake thereof, and, seeing his fraud finally found out and his bottle smashed by those who recovered from the deception, were to say:

"The difference between bottles of Burgundy and bottles of arsenic is, however, hard to discover. The experience with my bottle has failed to disclose what some people call the 'exhibition of Burgundy.' When my bottle was partaken from, the effect upon those who did so could hardly have been improved upon by the contents of a straight bottle of arsenic. At no point have the effects, or even its manifestations, tended to exhilaration."

The long and short of it all is that last Tuesday's Haverhill "affair" was nothing short of a cold bath, a grievous disappointment, to the scheme of deceiving people, who were after Burgundy wine, with arsenic labeled "Burgundy." Some of the present mourners, moaning over the wreckage of their fraud, would make people believe that Socialism was wrecked; others, like the Boston "Post," feel too sore to admit that there is a wreck, and take another shoot.

For all that, and all that, the "Haverhill Experiment" assumes increased proportions. As a man's life can not be pronounced happy or unhappy until it is ended, neither can experiments be pronounced successful or unsuccessful until they are completed. The "Haverhill Experiment" is now completed. Its success is unquestioned. The "Experiment" teaches that arsenic will not for long be swallowed gladly by Burgundy Capitalism—armory-builditorial, and otherwise, both mean and raw-boned—, will not for long be swallowed gladly for Socialism by the workers.

The shattered fragments of the arsenic bottle in Haverhill tell an eloquent tale, a tale so eloquent that it is understood by all, without exception: vide the sorrows of the Boston "Posts," the glee of the Socialists.

ONE MORE STEP.

The Boston papers are giving full space to a proposed new caucus law that Senator-elect Willard Howland of Chelsea will introduce in the State Legislature next year. The main feature of the new law is to require voters to state their politics. The ostensible reason for the change is to prevent fraud at the caucuses, to keep away from the caucuses of one party people who support some other party. The real reason is to take one more step in the direction of disfranchising the working class voters.

If any one subject has recurred in these columns more frequently than any other, it is that of the steps, sometimes insidious, sometimes brutal, that the capitalist class is taking all over the country in pursuit of its steady purpose

to disfranchise the working class.

In North Carolina it is done with Winchester rifles; in Mississippi it is done by wily constitutional provisions; in Louisiana it is done by establishing an educational qualification simultaneous with the closing of the schools to the colored people; in some of the Northern States it is done by lengthening the residence qualification; and now comes Massachusetts with a proposition that, in its effectiveness, will rival the North Carolina Winchester rifle plan.

A secret ballot goes hand in hand with economic dependence. Economically, the working class depends upon the capitalist class for a chance to earn a living. This dependence is so powerful that it would render political freedom a snare and a delusion, unless the suffrage is secret. The man whose living is at the mercy of another will vote just as that other dictates, unless he can vote secretly. An open ballot would simply multiply the number of the votes that their employer can control by the number of his employees. Already the mental domination of the employer asserts itself quite forcibly over his employees in the act of casting their ballots; nor are the tricks and devices that are resorted to by employers to render their wage-slaves of the shop their agents at the hustings. Remove the secrecy of the ballot, as Senator-elect Howland proposes, and all restriction upon the power of the employer to invade the political freedom of his workmen is removed along with it. The wage-slave in the shop will be a political slave at the hustings.

There is a race being run in the land between Capitalism and Socialism—the Idler and the Worker. As a means whereby to head off the Worker, the Idler is hastening to scuttle the ballot box.

Will the Idler succeed in making a peaceful solution of the Social Question impossible? Will he, the quintessential coward of the age, constrain the race to wade through blood to its deliverance?

THE SPOOK OF "86," OR ASSETS OF POLITICAL CROOKS.

Since the memorable Mayoralty campaign of '86 in this city, hardly a municipal campaign has been allowed to come along in New York without the spook of that year trotting out. The enthusiasm awakened by that labor campaign, and the big vote polled, seem to be looked upon by free-lance political crooks in this city, as a political asset, upon which to draw, and on which to traffic at every recurring municipal contest.

Immediately, in '88, "Installment-plan" Coogan tried his hand; in '90, the movement variously known as "Pull My Leg" or "Parsons' Municipal League" tried its luck; the campaign of '92 passed comparatively free from the affliction; the white-hot of the "reform" campaign of '94 left no air for such tender entities as the "Spook of '86" to breathe in; but in the last Mayoralty campaign, the campaign of '97, the first held by the newly created Greater New York, the "Spook of '86," stalked abroad with majestic stalk. At all these periods, culminating with '97, free-lance political crookdom unanimously saw its opportunity and used it. It had made a fiasco of it since and beginning with '88; so, in '97, it girded up its loins and made "a dead set." Poor Henry George, the leader of '86, was dragged from his retirement, and, sick as he was, set up. What happened is still fresh in everybody's memory. Free-lance political crookdom gave itself "rendezvous" in George's camp, and during that campaign it celebrated its orgies around the "Spook of '86." It sounds almost venturesome to say so, yet it is said deliberately, political corruption—deals, dickers, sell-outs—reached high-water mark in '97.

The "Spook of '86," that 68,110 poll, was held up high. Politicians were dined by the noise into a temper to be "seen"; fools were entrapped, visionaries flew off the handle,—but the free-lance political crook of all denominations, notably the labor domination, kept his eyes close to the main chance. When the votes were counted, it mattered not to those gentlemen that the "Spook of '86" bait had shriveled to below one-third of its size;—they had made hay while the sun shone, and patiently held their breath until the sun should shine again.

That same municipal campaign sun is now again rising, and by its heat the same political vermin is thawing out. The "Spook of '86," the 68,110 poll of that year, has already been groomed; already it has been trotted out; by the time the campaign is under way, the "Spook of '86" will be the rallying point of every bit of "reform" drift-wood imaginable, and the free lance political crook will be gathering in his harvest.

Such are the wages of sin. The Movement of '86 was a social-political sin. In the Labor Movement, nothing, that however remotely savors of compromise, of concealing the issue, of traveling on lines meant to catch the unwary, can

bear any fruit other than corrupting fruit.

The impetus to that Movement of '86 was given by the class struggle between Capital and Labor, whose manifestations in the early spring of that year clearly enough pointed the path to pursue. But that light was ignored. Compromise was resorted to. Principle was thrown to the dogs. The result has been the periodical rising and re-rising of the "Spook of '86" with all its pestilential effluvia.

How long will it take the social-political system of this city to recover from the evil effects of that blunder, and throw out of its blood the impurity of the "Spook of '86"?

THE HAVERHILL EXPERIMENT.

"Fire." The cry rang out distinctly on the cold night air. From the front door of the City Hall of Haverhill, a figure, hatless, coatless, and with hair flying in all directions, issued and went its way in many directions, and for some distance. Fortunately the hair had a joint interest in the man which the above mentioned figure enclosed.

He did not wait for stairs. He did not mind the broad expanse of territory that spread its devious way beneath him. He hurried on until something got in his way. Then he stopped and examined it.

"Why," he said with a tone of delighted surprise in his voice, "it is a gutter. I am becoming accurate. I hit it without any trouble whatever, but then I had pretty good backing." Then he vigorously rubbed the place where the backing had made itself most evident.

He looked around for the cause of the fire, of which he was the subject. They could be seen on every side, and they looked as though they intended to fire him still farther, so he walked with great dignity, but unusual celerity, out of sight.

"It is the 'first Socialist Mayor,' who was not re-elected in America," said one. "Did you notice the ability with which he discharged his office, and the still greater ability with which his office discharged him?"

But one there was who stepped up and walked. "It was a terrible fall,"

"Yes," said another in a thoughtful manner. "It is our latest political fall style."

There were in the crowd men who remembered the time, long ago when Chase came to the city with a ball on the back of his neck as his only asset. But he had plans in his mind for reforming the world, yet he needed a job first, so he allowed the plans to rise until they were marketable. His rise had been phenomenal, but the rise taken out of him was even more so. His modesty made him popular, and his followers were kept well within the bounds of reason by his often repeated:

"Do not attempt the impossible. I, even I, cannot do it oftener than nine times in ten."

Now all this was over. There were sorrow and gloom on draught, and the unending stars winked coldly as the specks of humanity went in search of the "first socialist mayor" who was lost, strayed, or stolen. When they found him they raised a mighty shout that shook the plaster off a kangaroo who had retired to his hiding place. He thought that Debs was coming together again.

"It was an overwhelming victory," they said to Chase.

"It was," he admitted, "I feel the overwhelm myself. I got most of it. But ah," and the great spirit rose superior to circumstances, "it gives me an opinion as an abused man by profession. Look at me, and pity me. How can I any longer be the first mayor, when I am not? How can Socialism withstand the blow? Poor Socialism—I can endure it, but Socialism—it is doomed forever, until you re-elect me. Should I not have known that I would be doomed for my extravagance?"

"Every promise I made was carefully kept. When I said I would give half my salary to the cause, I meant it, I not only gave half, but I gave the whole. I was the Cause. Behold your lost Cause."

"I even went further. I gave six dollars to the Social Democratic party. Others have given more, but they had less, and were getting nothing out of it. Therefore they could afford to do so. O, my friends, is it not ingratitude to me when you place me in office and then expect me to do something? Is it not treason to the working class to deprive me of an office which I liked? I point with pride to the fact that I differ in no way from my predecessors, and now you have made me join them, and be another man's predecessor. I do not like the position. There is nothing in it for Socialism, and that is what I am out after. It is a crime, and I shall have to go to work—and I never did like to pay the taxes."

His followers listened with bated breath. There were many kinds of bait among them. Some of it had been obtained at headquarters; some from sucking the ends of bottled sky-rockets; some was acquired in the ordinary round of the day's work. Tears dimmed the eyes of these poverty-stricken tax-payers as they thought of the money they had sunk, and the thought with vindictive glee of the pleasure that abode in getting back at a man for deceiving them.

There was dismay among the followers of Chase, and one man, with his face artistically fried in batter, said he guessed that they must have been defeated. They looked on him with extreme contempt, and told him he was narrow. Then they all turned to Chase, and with encouraging unanimity vowed allegiance to him. Then they turned sadly away, and tripped each other up in their haste to get to the Republican headquarters, there to disavow all connections with the Social Democratic party, and to claim that they helped to do it.

GOOD FOR CHELSEA!

"We demand," shouted Freelin C. Knowlton, the Social Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chelsea, "the abolition of all those things for which we stand opposed by the initiative and referendum, and also the imperative mandate, as well as their adoption in our common cause, the cause of the working class which cannot go on, and thus leads us back over the road which goes down to our primeval ancestors."

He stopped to catch his breath, and having caught it, once again started in to address the crowd that stood before him. An election was his excuse, and he figured out that any vacancy would go, provided there was a spice of revolutionary talk in it. There was no necessity for the revolution being modern, just any plain old revolution would do, so he selected a beautiful flint-lock affair, that had been stored in the lumber room of history during several ages. Tricked out in this, Freelin, who must have caught his name through getting his feet wet, came before the people and asked them to vote for him. He was strong, vigorous, courageous, undaunted, thirty-five years old on his last birthday, and very foolish for his age. For this reason he had been selected to lead the valiant troops of his party.

The surging multitude watched him as he nobly balanced himself on the platform which his party had picked up a wanderer, and adopted as its own. A glow of conscious pride lit up his nineteenth (binal measure) brow, and the glow so brightened the surroundings that it materially reduced the necessity for artificial illumination, and saved great expense to the tax-payers.

He loved the tax-payer with a love that was great, and it wrung his heart when an additional ten cents was added to the rate. He loved the working class, and as they are the ones injured by excessive extortion, and other things—*a. s.*—he knew that they would vote for him if he only took their side of the question. His two feet were firmly and unshakably planted on the most cunning and intricate platform that ever reared its front to heaven. There was something in it for everyone, and if he did not get it, he at least had the satisfaction of knowing that it had been promised, and that no one else got it either.

Those workers in Chelsea who owned their own little homes occupied by others, were cared for, and the beauties of the town for residential purposes, if not to live in, were pointed out. Mr. Knowlton, with an up-to-dateness that was juvenile when the Renaissance was a dream of the dim future, had figured out a scheme for voters that could not but bring him to victory. Chelsea, that small, sea-girt village where the east wind sweeps large sand-banks through the palpitating atmosphere was to have its tax list decimated, and those who formerly staggered under the burden of excessive demands would now be able to take a sea voyage to Boston. They could devote their money to culture, and to curing the coughs and colds that the winds formerly brought to them from distant lands. His whole plan was neatly put in one vivid sentence:

"We believe that if (the platform) contains principles which if carried out would make Chelsea one of the best residential cities in the State. Also that taxes, instead of increasing from year to year, would decrease; and that property, instead of depreciating in value, would increase."

Several men in the crowd, touched by this stirring picture, and forgetting that they owned no property, rushed home to their rented tenements to watch the edifying spectacle of its increasing in value. It hurt them when they found that it was not increasing in value, because "city work was given to outside contractors, who in turn hired outside help. These men spend the money in other cities than Chelsea, thus depriving the town of many advantages." For this reason the rafters of the co-operative commonwealth will not go up this season, and it will be chilly for those inside.

"Improve Chelsea," he cries. Could Chelsea be improved? Could the mind of man go farther than the brilliant bit evolved by Mr. Howland? "Ice is at present one of the necessities of life, but under present management it has become one of the luxuries." Think of that, and hide your head in shame. It is ice that stands between us and our object. Mr. Howland, with a backbone like a blut-wurst, strides boldly forth to the conflict, and insists that those things on the necessity list shall no longer remain luxuries.

Like all Social Democrats, in his desire to benefit the common people, this most uncommon people would not hesitate to tell even the truth, if it served his purpose, so he committed no crime.

It was his first municipal campaign, but he understood human nature, and he knew that he might expect the support of those workmen who were rich, and those who were poor could not support themselves. All the popular burdens of the day were at his command, and he used them to draw attention to his politician wares. All this was in vain. Those who had taxes to pay preferred to have them lowered by other men, and those well-to-do persons who did not pay the taxes ignored him.

He sorrowfully reverted to the ice that was a necessity, and he had decided in the future to wear it decollete. In this way he could avoid all imputation that he sought to hide the real issue. He went before the people in all the joy of his young manhood, but they hung him up as the fisherman hangs his cod when the curing season is on. They preserved him on his own municipal gas; they smothered him with his own municipal gas; and they cut him into stove-lengths in his own municipal wood-ward. Evidently Freelin C. Knowlton misjudged his audience when he wheeled his own original platform into the field. It was not strong enough to stand on, but it sufficed admirably for the purpose of having an operation performed on his pedal extremities.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—So long as the capitalist class rules you need not look for improvement; it won't come.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Not "capitalist class"? There is no such thing as "capitalist class." We are all capitalists.

U. S.—You among them?

B. J.—Yes, I among them.

U. S.—And what does your "capitalist" consist in?

B. J.—In what? (stretching out his arms) In these.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the Spanish Admiral Montojo at Manila and his men had no arms?

B. J.—They certainly had arms.

U. S.—And are you aware that he had more men under him than Dewey had?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And yet Dewey and the few men under him mopped up Manila Bay with Montojo?

B. J.—Guess they did.

U. S.—How did they manage that?

B. J.—They had infinitely superior guns, and all that.

U. S.—Superior war material?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—But I thought you said Montojo had more men with him, and accordingly, more arms and hands.

B. J.—But arms and hands are war material.

U. S.—Accordingly, what would you think of me if I said to you, "Better war materials: there is no such thing as a man equipped with war material; we are all so equipped; look at my arms and hands; these are my war materials"—what would you say to that?

B. J. looks at U. S. in blank amazement.

U. S.—Have you been struck with dumbness?

B. J.—How can you call arms and hands war materials?

U. S.—That's absurd, ain't it?

B. J.—I should think so!

U. S.—Just so absurd it is to you to call your arms and hands capital.

B. J.—What then is "capital"?

U. S.—To be entitled to the term capital a thing must combine two qualities:

1. It must be a tool, or implement of labor; that quality alone excludes your arms and hands; your arms and hands are not the product of human labor, implements of labor are.

2. It must be powerful enough to enable those who do not own it from competing with him who does.

From this list it follows that a thing may be capital at one time and not capital at another; capital at one place and not capital at another place.

B. J.—Why, that becomes very mixed up.

U. S.—Only if you don't hold firmly to the definition. The loom that preceded the Northrop loom was capital in New England so long as the Northrop loom did not exist, because that predecessor was powerful enough to exclude competition; but just as soon as the Northrop loom shall have been thoroughly introduced, the old loom ceases to be capital because the Northrop loom is so much more powerful.

Likewise, if the old loom that ceased to be capital in New England because of the advent of the Northrop loom, is shipped to some distant corner where the Northrop loom has not been set up, it will there be capital, while in New England it would not be.

B. J.—I can see that.

U. S.—Then, also, take this illustration, which reduces the matter to dollars and cents. Thirty odd years ago \$500 was used to set up a brewery in this city. Ehret, the brewer, did so. That represented the value of the implements of a brewery and were capital; then, day \$500,000 would be needed to set up a brewery with any chance as a competitor.

B. J.—I heard of that.

U. S.—But you did not digest its significance. Capital, especially to-day, is a large aggregate of wealth as to defy competition in production. Capital class holds that is the capital class; you had better not say "better about it, or you will get left as Montojo did at Manila."

William Dobson, a favorite with labor circles, has been nominated mayor in North Adams by the Democrats and the Labor party.—

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Page From Living History.

[The below is translated from the Correspondence column of the New York "Abendblatt," Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party.]

DEBS AS A "PRACTICAL SOCIALIST."

Editor of the "Abendblatt":

Interested in the Labor Movement, I hope you will publish my communication.

The following occurred before election, but in order not to make the impression of wanting to take advantage of it for campaign purposes, I did not wish to have it published then.

On October 30 the Springfield crowd of the Social Democratic Party in New York held a mass meeting in Cooper Union, where the "Vote-Millionaire" Debs was to speak. The public came to hear Debs, but Hanford spoke first.

Hanford spoke for thirty minutes and was constantly wandering with his eyes over the platform looking for Debs; but there was no Debs. Hanford plods on for twenty minutes more; the audience is continuously shouting: "Debs! Debs!" Hanford looks around every moment to see whether HE was there; but HE wasn't there yet.

It was not before Hanford had been exerting himself for a full hour, that HE finally made his appearance on the platform.

What kept Debs away so long was this:

Debs arrived in time, but he said that he would not go into the pulpit before he got the shekels, and not less than 50 of them. The lawyer, who filed the nomination papers for "Coroner" (although there was no election for coroner), jumped out of his skin; the nervous Doctor ground his teeth, and implored HIM: "Pray, Rabbi Debs, it is getting late!" But Debs said: "No [with a big N] unless I get the \$50 I will not speak; do you imagine this is a second Philadelphia, where you took half of the money collected for tickets, and sent it away to Springfield? My name is Debs, and the movement belongs to me and to my managers. Out with the cash; no money, no socialism."

The Doctor, as a specialist, was immediately struck with the idea of unannouncing to the audience that Debs was taken ill. But Debs said: "You can't fool me twice. You stole my name; well, to hell with the name, but cash! Out with it—the dough—if not, good bye, gentlemen!"

The lawyer and the doctor were at their wits' end; they went through the regulation curses; but it was no use. They had to come down with the \$50, and then the Cantor went up to the chancel.

This is the "Great" Debs, who sells his socialism at \$50 a portion.

I hope that in the near future Providence may send him better customers for his Socialism, than the workmen are. The moral of this let the workmen draw for themselves.

KALMAN ALTERMAN,
177 Eldridge street, New York.

[Mr. Kalman Alterman rather misses the point in the incident so well described above by him. The attitude of the DAILY PEOPLE is well known on the subject of Mr. Debs' habit of exploiting his party by lecture tours, at which good round sums are paid for lectures, and pocketing these fees. That habit has been often commented upon and condemned in these columns. In this instance, however, Mr. Debs was guiltless. It often happens that Socialist Labor Party lecturers and even candidates are commissioned by the National Executive Committee or State Committees to collect from the Sections in their tours their share of the expense or contribution, and they do so, giving receipt for the Committee under which they are acting. Mr. Debs' collecting the sum that he did was not, in this case tainted with impropriety. That he acted simply for his Committee, and did not himself pocket the money, appears from the said Committee's financial report in which the said sum is acknowledged.

The great point in Mr. Alterman's graphic description, the point that issues the incident to a page in "Living History" is the figure cut by the Kangaroos, the opinion that their own candidate for President entertained of them, and their pocketing of the insult. We there see the vile, fraudulent, swindling Kangaroo, the spineless, characterless, shabby Kangaroo on his native heath. Like the worm he cringes; like the trickster he would cheat; like the fraud he would sail under false pretences. In the baseness of his tax-paying, unscrupulous money-lending, shyster soul he pretends to represent a Cause and yet sails under false pretences. He is kicked and cuffed and spat upon by the very standard-bearer in whose shadow he seeks protection, and he takes it all, for why? In the hope of promoting some high ideal? Bless your soul, no! In the hope that, by sticking to him, the prestige of his candidature would enable him to cover up his own ulcerous existence, and thereby play a fraud upon the public. And their candidate sees through it all, treats them accordingly, like the cowards that they are, they grovel in the dust. This certainly is a remarkable picture from the late campaign, and Mr. Alterman has described it with masterful pen.—Ed. DAILY PEOPLE.]

A Social Democrat (Now No More) On the Debate.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Permit me a little space in your paper to insert my conclusion.

As a Social Democrat and an ardent supporter of that party, reading the ridiculous report in "The People" of 194 William street, of December 2, and being present myself at the debate, I must admit that it differs entirely; and I fail to conceive our rousing success as stated. It looks like another Haverhill victory

with little "Jimmy," the Armory builder.

I regret to state that I must, I must place the credit where it belongs.

Harriman's arguments and his profane language, and the way it is stated in the William street "People" that the Alliance received a black eye in New Haven, seems to me and a good many others the reverse; and that our Social Democratic Party reached its Waterloo. As every one can see clearly the rottenness of our party, its behavior during the debate resembled a Bowers affair in every respect. This is enough to disgust anybody with "moral principles."

I am not a Socialist for what there is in it, but for the principles of Socialism and not for business, like Comrade Allan who said one day, "I am in for what there is in it," consequently, I can't tolerate such a party which is only on paper and not in reality.

The action of our party candidates last election proves to everybody that pure and simple methods degenerate Socialism.

Ensign V. Brewster's letter in the New York "Tribune": My heart is for Bryan and my reason for McKinley, but my faking duty for Debs, is sufficient to prove its merits.

Lincoln's saying is true: "You may fool all the people some of the time, and you may fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

From now on I shall contribute my share toward the only genuine Socialist party.

Three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and its immortal standard bearer!

THOMAS B. CONNELLA,
51 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn.,
December 3.

The Position of the Socialist Labor Party in Control of a Municipality.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The below communication was sent to and rejected by the "Mail" of this city.

A. S. Malden, Mass.

To the editor of the Malden "Mail":

"Dear Sir.—The Socialist Labor Party recognizes the fact that all the wealth produced by the wage earning class comes into the possession of the capitalist class by virtue of the fact that this class holds possession of all the tools of production, also the natural resources. Consequently, the capitalist class must pay the cost of running industries, and the cost of government (taxes). The only real cost to the capitalist class (note the word 'class') is the labor cost (wages); because labor produces everything that costs."

"The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that the working class must receive wages enough to enable it to produce wealth, and reproduce itself, in order to reproduce wealth for the capitalist class to appropriate."

"That being an undeniable fact, the raising of taxes on property-holders would not enable the property-holders to squeeze any higher rents or higher prices for necessities out of the working class than its wages will enable it to purchase. Consequently, as the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that truly represents the interests of the wage-earning class, its policy, if in control of a municipal government, would be to utilize the city treasury in making all the public improvements it possibly could for the benefit of the working class. Our policy would be to keep replenishing the treasury by taxing the property-holders. In short, we would tax them out of their property if we possibly could and make it the public property of its rightful owners—the working class citizens of the municipality."

Some of the public improvements we would make are the following:

"1. Better school facilities; including free meals, and clothing when necessary.

"2. Better dwellings, and sanitary conditions for the working class; dwellings to be erected by the municipality, to be rented to the wage earners as low as possible with profits eliminated.

"3. Establishment of municipal coal and wood yard and drug stores where the wage earners may get these necessities at cost.

"4. The wage earners to elect their own superintendents, foremen, etc., in the various industrial departments of the municipality."

"Our policy would be to steer clear of debt. And the Socialist Labor Party denounces the 'public credit' plank in the so-called Social Democratic platform and the stand taken by the so-called Socialist Mayor Chase of Haverhill for 'bond issues.' Public credit or bond issues would be unnecessary if the property-holders were compelled to pay the expenses."

Yours respectfully,
ARCHIBALD SCOTT,
Candidate for Alderman in Ward 2,
Malden, Mass.

The Sinking "Volkszeitung."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The condition of affairs in the "Volkszeitung" office is such that a word on them may surprise many people. The men who work in the mechanical departments have been bled so often, that the Volkszeitung Corporation seems to think it is their natural state, and so it keeps bleeding them. It pays wages which are "strictly union" and then it gets the men to contribute a large share of their wages to the "cause."

As the compositors and other men are evidently not part of the "cause" the thing is becoming monotonous. It is especially so because the contributions regularly taken from the pay for the sake of the "cause" go to the editors, reporters, and the rest of the "asylum inmates."

Now, they may be the "cause" but there are strong reasons why they should not be supported at so much loss and sacrifice to the men.

When things commenced to decline in that office, as it was a strictly "union" affair, wages would have to be paid, which would equal the union scale. That could not be done as there was a crowd of editors getting \$30, \$30, \$30, etc. Then the men, in theory, also received big pay. This could not be continued, and the men in the mechanical department were asked to give a percentage on their wages in

order that expenses might be lowered. They did so. Then all went well for a few weeks, and another contribution of a percentage was asked. That also was given. Now they have come again and again more. Meanwhile the editors who really run the thing for their own sake have been getting full pay, and as the income will not and cannot warrant it there is little doubt but what the other men will be sipped still further.

They know this much: were they to reduce expenses to a reasonable amount, and pay salaries proportionately all along the line, there would be widespread kicking among those who "gave up their lives for Socialism" and have a good job at steady pay since doing it. The whole affair, from the standpoint of the working class, is criminal. Why should men work the way some of the comps. and pressmen do and give up part of their pay to the other men? If expenses must be reduced, why not let all stand the burden? The men are asking those questions and it looks as though a fight of fair proportions was on foot. If it comes we shall learn a few things of interest about conditions in that office. They can no longer put up the plea that the "Volkszeitung" is weak because "certain members" are antagonizing the trades unions. They have had a whole year of trades union support, and they are worse off than ever. They have applied to the unions for money again and again, and now they are applying again, and the unions are getting tired. They have the run of the whole thing without interference, and they have made a mess of it. I am not the only one who is sick of this mess, and I am not the only one who would like to see the thing ripped open so that a little light could get in.

KANGAROO,
New York, December 1.

Another Kangaroo.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—"Kangaroo" understates the case in yesterday's DAILY PEOPLE, but as he is not the only one who is sick of the conditions in the Co-operative Publishing Association, I want to say a few words which will make things a little clearer. When we jumped against the Socialist Labor Party because of its tax attitude we little thought that we were going to have illustrated in our own body the fact that the workingmen DO pay the taxes. We, that is the men who have stood by the "Volkszeitung," are paying taxes NOW, and paying them to gratify the stupid malice of a few individuals whose means of living are threatened, and who brought suits against the Socialist Labor Party for which they have to pay dear, being beaten every time.

They have suppressed from us the fact that there have been over nine hundred dollars in costs to be paid in these lost suits. They have suppressed from us all knowledge of the real condition of affairs in the matter of the suits. Each time they were beaten they came out with a long statement—carefully circulated among the members only—that they were being victimized, and that there was a conspiracy in the "capitalist" courts to kill the "movement." Then we kept going down into our pockets, and the deeper we went the louder became the cry for more funds. They made us believe that the Socialist Labor Party was responsible for the suits, and that we were simply fighting back in order to protect ourselves. The true state of affairs is now coming out, and some of the more vicious excuse themselves on the plea that the coup they made was premature—that we were not prepared for it, and that we should have waited a few months.

There was recently an awful fight over the attitude of the "Volkszeitung." All along the line there have been complaints about its support of Debs—not that it supported Debs, but the way it supported him—and its silly editorial on Brewster, whom all of us look upon as the prime idiot of the whole Social Democrat aggregation. Now they are trying to "explain" that, and the matter, taken in conjunction with their demands for money, gives them a large sized case of both on their heads.

The unions are also backing away. Union 90 even, used the "Volkszeitung" merely as a foil to continue its policy of placating the very men whom we formerly fought. The other unions are also backing. They had no interest in the fight excepting in so far as it helped them to down Socialism. They gave money at first, but they refuse longer to pay the taxes imposed by the "Volkszeitung." It might seem that all this is not worthy of comment, but the truth is that there is much soreness, and much anger over the turn things have taken. There are hundreds of men who realize that they have been bled and duped, and they are going to get back at those who did the bleeding and the duping.

ANOTHER KANGAROO,
New York, Dec. 4.

S. L. P. in Iowa.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Debs came, saw, and the S. L. P. of Iowa is yet in the ring, to strike a blow for the Co-operative Commonwealth. With only one speech in Clinton, by J. R. Pepin, he failing to make connections in Davenport, and what work individual members, such as Comrades Macha, Williams, Curland, Fraulson, Vestphal and Bronner could do in their localities, we have 250 votes (S. D. 1643). The Second District gives for Congress 85. It is encouraging to note that they are nearly all straight, which speaks well for the future.

ERIC C. MATSON,
Clinton, Ia., Dec. 4.

The Debate.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I spent this afternoon in reading the New Haven debate, and when I came to Harriman's speeches I could hear him talk. Your stenographer did an excellent piece of work on him. One thing was missing, and I wondered until I read the note at end relative to the little lapses Mr. Harriman is prone to make. The "had went," the "they done" which he throws about in reckless profusion would have made the matter more true, but it is perhaps best to be lenient with him in that respect, but a few double negatives and plural subjects for singular verbs might have been used to good advantage.

The thing on which I centred most was the broken interjections, the little by-play with which he takes the audi-

ence into his confidence. He carries that off all right, but when it is fixed in cold and merciless type, there can be but one opinion of it. When the voice, the gestures, and the acting are gone, and the words which seem warm and full of life are reduced to print, the periods of Mr. Harriman are seen to be trite and nonsensical, and his arguments are those of a shifter, a runaway. I have heard him many times, but it was not until I had listened perhaps three or four times that I thoroughly realized how little he would bear transcribing. The ear will neglect or fail to pick out a mistake, or will understand imperfectly, while the eye, which is not troubled by the presence of the person, is unerring in picking out the weak points in a speech, and in estimating its worth. Great is stenography, and great was the idea of embalming Mr. Harriman's words and presenting them to us.

We have often listened to those same words which he uttered in New Haven, and as I came to well-known and often heard phrases, I could still see the kangaroo attitude, the flat angular sweep of the arms, the carefully trained—but now metallic—voice, and the cringing begging for applause that so characterises all of his work.

His undoubted ignorance of the trades union movement could not be overcome by a few months' reading of the "Volkszeitung," attacks on us, or rather its quibbles when we were hit, and when he tried to base his contention on them they fell to the ground, and he fell under them. He might be able to deliver an abstract speech on the "Feeding of Infants under Socialism," because the infants who live under a Socialist state have not yet been born, and consequently do not feed much, but when he tries to adopt the same line of reasoning to things that can be verified he is swept off the earth.

All he said about the theory of the Alliance was so thoroughly refuted, and his allegations concerning the strike at the Davis shop proven to be such a brazen lie, that no further words on that subject are needed. Most of what he said was musty and threadbare, especially such things as: "They were all good Socialists while they were with you," and his implied argument that the Alliance was what was wanted, but the way to get it was to deceive the workers and dupe them into the Alliance. The first contention is, of course, merely an example of human kindness. Men may be rogues, but it takes some time before they are found out. So with the Kangaroos. The other one is not only too typical of the coward, but it also typifies the sneak. A man who could entertain any such idea would cheerfully hit a man with a slug shot.

Another thing that interested me, knowing Mr. Harriman as I do, was his "I would not have called Mr. De Leon a liar had he not called me a liar first." He would not call a man a liar, if he was one, but he would call a man a liar if he was not one, but had called him—by proving him so—a liar. That is Harriman. I have heard him say and seen him do similar things a hundred times. That will have more weight in California than anything that could be said against him. It is so exact a picture, with an autobiography attached, that it will be recognized as his work. That cry-babbling has been his attitude all along. The only trouble is that his words have been at last congealed into one crushing debate, and it is the most thorough thrashing a man ever received.

EX-CALIFORNIAN,
Philadelphia, December 2.

As to the "Daily People."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The National campaign being over, I wish to say that the DAILY PEOPLE all through the campaign has been like a lighthouse in a stormy sea on a "dangerous coast. When I felt discouraged the DAILY PEOPLE has cheered me up; and when the fight was thickest the DAILY PEOPLE furnished me with proper argument. Surely our comrades can not do too much for this mighty weapon of our party. I had never thought it possible that I would ever be able to publish such a splendid paper. Some of our comrades will contribute towards that Christmas gift which the DAILY PEOPLE so well merits.

Holyoke, Mass., December 3.

Dealers in Scabs and Scabbiness.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Social Democratic party's conception of solidarity in Lynn is about the same as in all parts of the country where the Organized Scabbiness has obtained a foothold. This has been well demonstrated by the Debsites in Lynn whose most prominent members are connected with the impure and simpers' Lesters' Union. For instance, Clarence McCliver, who ran for representative in the Fourteenth Essex Representative District on the Social Democratic party ticket was used as a willing tool by the labor fakirs Tobin and Eaton to go to Haverhill to get a supply of scabs for Donovan's shoe factory when the Knights of Labor cutters went on strike there. As the Social Democratic party in Haverhill is a branch of the Fakirized Tobin Union or rather (un-) Intelligence Office, McCliver was successful in his infamous business and sent car loads of scabs from Haverhill to Lynn per special delivery (hand with care stamped on the boxes), to take the places of those misguided but honest workmen.

Then comes Harry Göttinger who scabbed it in Faunce and Spinner's during the strike a few years ago. He ran for S. D. representative in the Thirteenth district this year.

The next thing on the program is Earnest Timson. Timson is a typical "borer from within." He brought in a resolution to stop the discussion of Socialism in the Lesters' Union. In 1898 he ran on the Democratic ticket in addition to being the candidate of the Debsites for Councilman from Ward 5, and he stood with O'Callaghan, who is a cheap ward heeler. He accepted the nomination of the Democratic party by never uttering a protest against that party. He is a would-be fakir, if he but had the brains (to which he can play innocent).

Next comes Wm. Jackson. He wrote a letter to the secretary of the Lesters' Union denouncing the impure and simple

trades union principles, and when the members of the Socialist Labor Party broke away he went back into the union again and had his back dues whitewashed for a dollar and fifteen cents.

The next on the list is Elmer Robinson, who was an operator on the nigger-head lasting machine. When the pulleys-over went on strike he remained at work and refused to go out on strike, claiming it did not concern him in any way. He was at that time chairman of the advisory board of the impure and simple Lesters' Union. He ran this year for representative from the Thirteenth district and is also a candidate for Alderman on the Social Democratic party ticket in Ward 4 for the coming city election.

He in conjunction with others in the Central Fakirized Union concocted a scheme in which they were to swing the Glazers' Local, S. T. & L. A., into the impure and simple trades union. But the comrades got wind of the conspiracy and sent members of the shoemakers' local, S. T. & L. A., to the meeting of the glazers to meet and combat the fakirs.

When the comrades arrived there whom should they see lined up but such fakirs as Adolph Cohen, of the Cigar-makers' Union of Boston, who was supported by the local fakir talent and the following "gentlemen": Elmer Robinson, William Jackson and John White.

White is one of the lackers used by Tobin, Eaton and Donovan (shoe manufacturer), whom the workers in that factory kicked against going into the Tobin and Eaton union.

Tobin, Eaton and Donovan gave a banquet at the Revere House and utilized White as a cat's paw to form a nucleus in order to get dues paying dupes to join that corrupt union.

Cohen made one of his celebrated fakirized union speeches in which he told the glazers that if they allied themselves with the A. F. of Fakirs, barrels of money (and beer) in case of strike would flow into them. But these fakirs when they saw what they were up against, went into their kennels like whipped curs, which they are.

But when our comrades of the Socialist Labor Party responded they proved and showed conclusively that those fellows were scabs and fakirs. Cohen who felt the uncompromising hammer coming down upon his thick skull, had to catch a train the lodge of all fakirs when cornered.

He was told by the comrade who was speaking that he would continue the debate at the next meeting of the glazers, but neither of the fakirs has shown up yet. His train must have been sidetracked.

To expose the rottenness and the corrupt methods of the Social Democratic party in this city would take up fifty special editions of the DAILY PEOPLE, as that organization, ever since it came into existence, has been the quintessence of organized scabbiness and corruption.

Fellow workmen, rally round the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Upon the S. L. P. we have our hopes and aspirations. Go to the polls on election day and cast a ballot for your class interests. We do not ask you to vote for us, but for yourselves.

FRANCIS AMBROSE WALSH,
Lynn, Mass., December 5.

Daily People Xmas Box.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At a meeting of Section Blair County, Saturday, December 1, it was decided to adopt the suggestion, emanating from Duluth, in regard to the Daily People Christmas Box, and you may expect in the near future our contribution. We would like to see as many of the "De Leon dupes" as the Kangs. (all us) moved to a like action. We think that would be about the best way to administer a rebuke to those Harmonisers that we could think of. So you miners, steel workers and laborers of the old Key State come on with your rebuke in the shape of a Christmas Box for the unflinching exponent of uncompromising, narrow, intolerant Socialism—

THE DAILY PEOPLE, Long may it live!

By order of Section Blair County,
DONALD L. MONRO, Organizer.

Experience in Unorganized States.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It seems my lot to be always in an unorganized State. While in New Hampshire, enough of the party Kangarooed to destroy what little there was of the old organization, while Florida was never organized. In both States, but more especially here, one has a chance to see, by the torchlight of Socialism that the middle class exploiter of labor is the meanest exploiter on earth.

The failure, bankruptcy, and selling-out of the middle class has become one of the most common affairs of life. So common, it is looked upon as a matter of course. Largely doing their own work, requiring a few days' labor now and then, the cost of this labor seems to take just that much from their scanty income. The middle class's way out of it is to grind the wage-worker down.

The history of New Hampshire, for more than a hundred years has been repeated here in the past twenty. New Hampshire, once holding a thriving rural population, covering her valleys, hills, and mountains, has become so changed, so abandoned, that today the big city, the growing or decaying village and the deserted district is not the exception but the rule, and the end is not yet. The millionaire appearing, poverty and crime increasing. Wage-workers becoming more and more disgusted with middle class employers.

In this section of South Florida, homesteads are taken and abandoned, villages built up and deserted. Happy homes left desolate, cultivated fields given up to gophers and rabbits, until the forest fire wipes out all traces of settlement, and only a thick growth of oak remains to tell the story. Yet here the millionaire flourishes. He is beyond the reach of labor troubles. He can beat the middle class employer as he can give steady employment. He can beat public employment, as he gives \$1 per day while the Democratic county gives 90 cents for a hard day's labor. All this proves that one cannot run away from capitalism. We cannot get out of the historic epoch in which we live. The new homesteader is put in the same boat with

the owner of the old homestead over which has passed five generations. The building up of a rural population here in Florida has been tried. It is a hopeless failure. In the history of the State, Republican policies have been tried. No good! Democratic politics are now being tried for all they are worth.

With 90 cents per day for the wage-worker, will it pay him to vote that ticket? Would it not pay him better to organize the Socialist Labor Party and vote the local, county and State government into his own hands, take possession of the land and machinery of production and enjoy the fruits of their labor? The capitalist class too, freed from the arduous duties of stealing railroads and bribing legislatures, could go to work.

EDGAR B. WHIPPLE,
Graham, Fla.

Push It Along!

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—To prove the truthfulness of our assertion, that the Socialist Labor Party will accept everything that is good, and will reject everything that is bad, I write the notice below.

The proposition suggested in the DAILY PEOPLE, that each comrade should donate a dollar to the DAILY PEOPLE as a Christmas gift, was discussed at a late meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District. The result was, almost all comrades present have pledged themselves immediately to make the donation proposed, besides their regular weekly contributions.

Comrades, the proposition is a good one; push it along!

M. STONE,
Secretary, 16 A. D.
New York, Dec. 7.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. C. J. KILLINGLY, CT.—The productive capacity of the people is determined by the statistics on production. Under the present system the share received by the working class is trifling. This share is variously estimated. It is safe to say it does not reach one quarter of the product. Apply to the Labor News Company, 24 New Reade street, this city, for the pamphlet "The Co-operative Commonwealth."

C. W. R. RIPLEY, PA.—The statement was correct. Barely was McKinley elected four years ago, when savage reductions were made in wages, mills shut down, and things were so bad that in many a shop, in which McKinley's pictures were hung up during the campaign in the hope that the country would play the game and elect him, his pictures were torn down and trampled on by the workmen. These facts appeared in the papers. There were all the conditions of a panic, as far as workmen were concerned. The hoarse "hurrah" of the war drowned the hoarse voice of discontent.

N. E. BRIDGEPORT, CT.—According to information received at this office the strike against the American cigar factory, which was organized by the complete defeat of the International Cigar-makers' Union, notwithstanding the union scabs down to Tampa to help the employers lower the wages of the other union.

L. C. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Alliance has struck against the cigar factory. If the International Union steps in that shop, it does so as a scab. The Alliance controlled the shop under written agreement with Davis, for "panic," as far as workmen were concerned. The hoarse "hurrah" of the war drowned the hoarse voice of discontent.

THOS. J. McKEON, CINCINNATI, O.—While appreciating the kindness of your Social Democratic Branch to resolve to "encourage a fusion of Socialist forces," under the name of the "People's Party," that a deep unbridgeable chasm separates your organization from the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party's platform and its program are based upon the principle of the "Class Struggle," of the irrepressible conflict between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class; and the "People's Party" platform, which the Socialist Republic can be reached on no other road. Your organization denies all this, and consistently enough, it enters its San Francisco branch to solicit and accept political preferences from the "Capitalist Government of that city. It allows its Haverhill branch to keep in its midst its San Francisco branch, and to accept and diametrically opposed principles. They can not be "harmonized." One or the other must be given up. The existing division has its cause.

R. S. L. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—No member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has ever received a salary. They are all men who have to earn their living at their trades. Once a week they meet in the evening in regular sessions, the legal laborer Koenig, carpenter, under the constitution, is not a member of the N. E. C., and who has to devote his whole time to the Party's work, and he is not a member of the N. E. C.

R. D. BUFFALO, N. Y.—It was a clump of sick and death benefit, located to the right of the stage, that persistently tried to disturb the debate with hisses. They were made to look very insignificant when the speaker informed them that they were in their hands, as they had imagined, but were being taken down stenographically, hisses and all, and would be published. They were shrunk and acted as though shrinking from light, publicity.

R. GLOVERVILLE, N. Y.—The members of the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors, that started Court proceedings against the Party were: Johann W. Nagle, tax-paying member of the Party; Hermann Koenig, carpenter, in International Cigar-makers' Union; Lowenthal, union-hole presser; Hilkott (Hilkowitz), has a shingle out of the National Executive Committee; and a member of the Party, a painter, who is given odd jobs on the "Volkszeitung." Hart, occupation unknown; Seibert, cockroach cigar manufacturer; and a member of the Party, a painter, who is given odd jobs on the "Volkszeitung." and Schnepp, reporter on a capitalist newspaper.

M. P. M. GRACEVILLE, MINN.—No, indeed, you folks away out there are not to be blamed for being at sea on the Social Democratic platform. But when one of you is a student or otherwise, has caught hold of the table of the movement, like you have, you must try hard to become a blessing to your comrades, and not a source of confusion and sound information. Send in for literature, and scatter it broadcast.

T. I. L. BALTIMORE, MD.—This office receives the "Congressional Record." Reports on the doings of Congress will be a specialty in these columns.

L. S. NEW YORK.—Ren Hanford never challenged Daniel De Leon to a debate. But, mind you, it does not necessarily follow from this answer that a challenge from him would have been accepted. The Party members, particularly the already sufficiently busy Party officers, have something else to do than to stand ready at all times to debate with every Tom, Dick or Harry, on every fool question.

R. H. L. HARTFORD, CT.—Don't try to get the sign of a "den" for the "municipal day-nurseries" in

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building, Monday evening, December 10; Forbes in the chair.

Receipts, \$83.05; expenditures, 79.05.

Section Haverhill has been for the past two years in the midst of the S. D. P. conspiracy. The Section is small, but has put up a determined fight for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. Now that the Debsites have been defeated in Haverhill, the time is ripe for a forward march of the forces of the clear-cut revolutionary movement. Comrades throughout the country know what kind of sneers of war are required in a struggle of this character, and the National Executive Committee recommends the following appeal from Section Haverhill to the membership:

APPEAL FROM SECTION HAVERHILL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party:

DEAR COMRADES—At the last regular meeting of Section Haverhill, Socialist Labor Party, the following appeal for financial assistance was issued and ordered published in the Party Press: Section Haverhill appeals to you to contribute your mite towards doing us, who have for so long done our best to uphold the banner of the Socialist Labor Party in Haverhill.

In issuing this appeal to you for financial assistance, we deem it superfluous to recite the trying and most bitter experience we have made within the last three years. It could not have escaped your knowledge about the confusion that existed in this locality, owing to the treacherous work which it gave birth to, and which kept the working class of this city in a state of mental intoxication up to the present time—the Social Democracy.

Since the advent of Debs, headed by the "farmy builder" Carey and his associate, Chase, now ex-Mayor, the struggle of the few defenders of the Socialist Labor Party against all the elements of confusion arrayed against it, is something indescribable. Less than a dozen class-conscious Socialists stood by the ship during three years of a most violent political tempest, stirred up by capitalist politicians in order to destroy this small band of fighting Socialists. Nowhere has the fight waged fiercer than in Haverhill. But knowing our cause to be right a handful of us courageously and determinedly faced the enemy under most trying conditions.

Now that the battle has been fought; that the Debsite in its foul attempt to destroy the local section of the S. L. P. is crushed by the very workers whom it tried to mislead; and that Section Haverhill, S. L. P., may march on capitalism without being hindered by a fake "Socialist" party, we are forced to issue this appeal as we find ourselves financially embarrassed.

Three years of continuous battle by the few underpaid and half starved, but class-conscious wage slaves, who, in order to keep in touch with one another, had to maintain headquarters at considerable expense, has brought us to the point where we are heavily in debt. Seeing no way of lifting the burden from our shoulders, owing to the fact that the Debsite and the Organized Sashbery boycott our every move in that direction, and knowing that the sections throughout Massachusetts have been drained to the limit, owing to legal proceedings at considerable expense to the State organization which it was forced into by the Kangaroos in order to maintain the party name, we are forced to take this course. Let every one who is able come forward, no matter how small the amount, for the cause is yours as well as ours.

Make all contributions payable to James F. Dailley, 121 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass., treasurer of Section Haverhill, Socialist Labor Party, who will acknowledge all amounts received in the official organ of the party.

For Section Haverhill, S. L. P.

ERNEST C. PEABODY.

Committee:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,

MICHAEL LEAVITT.

Charters were granted to new sections at Red Wing, Minnesota, and Amsterdam, New York.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

Minnesota State Committee.

At the regular meeting, Dec. 3, the following were present: Spettel, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Hammond, Secretary Davidson, Abbott, Hanson, Potter, Olson, the two latter with excuse. J. W. Johnson was chairman. The local committee for Palm's tour reported, showing a balance of \$5.75 to go to the General Committee. Communications were received from New York City, Seattle, Wash.; Aurora, Rock Island and Chicago, Ill.; La Crosse, Wis.; Graceville, Hennings, Duluth, Winona, Lake City, Red Wing, Red Lake Falls, Hibbing and Sturgeon Lake, Minn., and the subjects therein presented were disposed of. Christ Olson, J. J. Robinson, T. Kinnison and Joseph Farrell, were elected members-at-large. An application from Red Wing for a charter for a Section was approved and forwarded to the N. E. C. Measures were also taken looking to the organization of a Section in another place. Considerable routine work followed. Receipts for November were \$12.62. Appropriations, administration, \$2.10; due stamps, \$7.00.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

St. Paul, Dec. 4.

Officers Section Louisville, Ky.

The election of officers for Section Louisville, which were elected to serve for the coming year, resulted as follows: Treasurer, H. Schild; Organizer, James Doyle; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. Giffey; Financial Secretary, Louis Fleischer; Agent for Arbeiter Zeitung, Louis Fleischer; Librarian and Literary Agent for the

"People," Thos. Sweeney; Press Committee, Albert Schmutz; Grievance and Auditing Committee, James Doyle, James O'Hearn, Albert Schmutz.

Section Louisville (business meeting), every first Sunday at 3 p. m.

Section Louisville agitation meetings every third and fourth Sunday at Buks Hall, 230 p. m.

JAMES DOYLE, Organizer.

Kentucky State Committee.

The following named comrades have been elected to serve for the ensuing term: Thomas Sweeney, James Doyle, Lorenz Klimbuz, August Giese, Albert Schmutz, James O'Hearn and Joseph Ulrich.

The State Committee meetings for the future were arranged as follows: every first Sunday at Buks Hall, at 1:30 p. m.

Syracuse Christmas Entertainment.

The Annual Christmas Entertainment and Ball of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Freeman's Hall, Monday, December 24, at 8 p. m. Children will receive presents from the Christmas tree. Tickets, admitting Gent and Lady, 25 cents. The committee wishes the co-operative effort of all Syracuse readers of the DAILY PEOPLE to make this a success. The committee has arranged for a program of ten numbers. The Women's Auxiliary will serve ice cream and cake, and also coffee and sandwiches. We invite all friends and sympathizers to help make the entertainment a financial success, as the section needs the money to pay its bills and continue its fight against the capitalist class.

JAMES TRAINOR, Org.

606 S. Clinton street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Scandinavian Section, Branch No. 2.

At the last regular meeting of Scandinavian Section, Branch No. 2, each member agreed to contribute \$1 to the Daily People Xmas box.

Magny was elected as delegate to the Daily People Conference.

In order to aid in the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE it was resolved to call upon newsmen and urge them to keep the paper displayed upon their stands, in return the dealers would be guaranteed a certain number of sales, and returns would be taken care of by the organization.

Carlson and Magny were elected delegates to the State Committee.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

M. Rosenberg, New York City, \$1.00
Harriet A. Lodge, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1.00
Isador Brakner, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1.00
C. C. Croly, Pleasanton, N.Y., 1.10
Proletarian, St. Louis, Mo., 3.00
German Branch S.L.P., Paterson, N.J., 2.00
Frank Kohler, Paterson, N.J., 1.00
P. F. O'Connor, Olneyville, R.I., 1.00
Rohit Hossack, Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y., 1.00
W. J. Mayer, New Haven, Conn., 1.00
Anton Vitak, Canton, O., 1.00
W. Garrity, Akron, O., 1.00
Section Pawtucket, R. I., per C. Dana, 1.00
Henry Kutz, Schenectady, N.Y., 5.00
Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn., 1.00
August Schneider, Louisville, Ky., 1.00
A. Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., 1.00
J. Doyle, Louisville, Ky., 1.00
T. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky., 1.00
M. P. Morgan, Graceville, Minn., 1.00
Henry Grimbinger, New York, 1.00
Adolph Orange, New York, 1.00
Total, \$29.10

The Loven Fund.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 3.—The following sums have been received for the Loven fund up to date.

Previously acknowledged, \$17.00
Section Somerville, Mass., S.L.P., 3.00
Lynn, Mass., per Frank Keefe, 2.00
Plainfield, Conn., per A. B. Lafreniere, 2.00
Auburn, N.Y., per F. C. Surlier, 2.00
J. Samuels, New York City, 2.00
Anton Scidde, Somerville, Mass., 2.00
Thos. Price, East Pittsburg, Pa., 2.00
per Louis West, 2.00
Peter Fiebigler, New York, 2.00
Section Lowell, Mass., S.L.P., per James Craven, 1.75
H. B. Boston, Massachusetts, 1.00
Joseph Sch. New York City, 1.00
E. M. White, Polk, Pa., 1.00
Benj. L. Parry, Canal Dover, Ohio, 40
F. Sm. New York City, 25
E. D., Buffalo, N. Y., 25
Total, \$39.15

The committee hopes to raise \$100, which will partially cover the funeral, doctor, and other expenses that are to be met.

CHAS. A. JOHNSON,

252 Somerville ave.,

Somerville, Mass.

The Haverhill Election.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6.—The official returns for the city vote are: Isaac Poor (Rep.), 3,952; John C. Chase (Social Democrat), 2,874; Thomas Kelly (Dem.), 186; Moses W. Snyder (S. L. P.), 30; Handy L. Duncan (Cit.), 13.

S. L. P. Vote in Texas.

—S.L.P.—S.D.P.—

1896. 1900. 1900.

San Antonio—

For President, 0 63 147

For Governor, 0 71 142

For Congress, 12th district, 0 87 128

Dallas—

For President, 0 21 93

For Governor, 0 23 88

Houston—

Pres'd and Gov'r., 0 26 88

Coal Springs—

Pres'd and Gov'r., 0 4 88

Durango, Tell County—

Pres'd and Gov'r., 0 10 88

Donations for the Daily People.

[Week ending December 1.]

Previously acknowledged, \$2,651.15

Tacoma, Wash., A. H. Spencer, 1.00

Jacksonville, Ill., Heimlich, 1.50

Reaner, 50c.; Martia,

50c.; Hoffman, 50c.; 3.00

Seattle, Wash., Walsh, 50c.;

Westman, 25c.; Aiken, 50c.;

Lykstad, 25c.; Olcovich,

50c.; Anthony, 25c.; Rudnick,

25c.; 2.50

Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake,

50c.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; Wein-

berger, 50c.; Clubs 1 to 3,

50c. each, \$1.50; Club 4, \$1.

San Antonio, Tex., Bowers,

25c.; Federoff, 25c.; Pollard,

50c.; Leitner, 50c.; 1.50

Hew Haven, Conn., Serr,

50c.; Stedell, 25c.; Pfirman,

50c.; Feldman, 25c.; Maher,

50c.; Kienz, 25c.; 2.75

Cleveland, O., Zillner, \$1; W.

P. Keim, 50c.; Alzhuu, 50c.;

Heidenreich, 50c.; Goerke,

25c.; Howell, 50c.; Kruse,

50c.; E. Keim, 25c.; 4.00

Philadelphia, Pa., Jos. Fink-

boller, \$4.; 4.00

Milwaukee, Wis., Huber, 20c.;

Schuster, 50c.; Kloth, 20c.;

Vierthaler, \$1.; Fuhr, 20c.;

Schmidt, 20c.; Rubinger,

20c.; Schnable, 10c.; Schein-

bein, 20c.; Wilke, \$1.20.; 4.00

Providence, R. I., Reid \$1;

Slade \$2; Murray \$1.50; Clab-

by, \$1.; 5.50

St. Paul, Minn., John Lidberg

\$1.; 1.00

Hoboken, N. J., Menle, \$1;

Schneider, 50c.; Glantz, 50c.;

Julicher, 20c.; Schmid, 10c.;

Essex County, N. J., Scandi-

navian Branch \$5; Bloomfield

Branch \$3.50; Newey 50c.;

Duggan 25c.; 9.10

Richmond County, N. Y., Biolk

\$1.; Driscoll, 50c.; Clark, 50c.;

New York, Excelsior Literary

Society, Elkin 25c.; Newman

25c.; Hantz 10c.; Gold 15c.;

Kessler, 50c.; Glick, 15c.;

Frank, 50c.; Graber, 15c.;

Baral 25c.; 2.10

6th and 10th St., D., Scheurer

\$1.; Horvitz 50c.; 1.50

13th A. D., Grunwald \$1; Hol-

der \$1.; 2.00

14th A. D., Kleinberger \$1;

J. Kleinberger 50c.; 1.50

10th A. D., Bitterhaus, 25c.;

Stark 25c.; Loderman 50c.;

15th A. D., per Owen Diamond,

1.50

20th A. D., Retz \$1; Joseph

50c.; Isaacson 50c.; 2.00

New York, 19 and 21 A. D., Mit-

telberg, 50c.; Mahland, 50c.;

Eller, 50c.; Brandes, 50c.;

Ortlieb, 50c.; Donsi, 50c.; Ras-

mussen, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.;

Frank, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.;

Rhoad, \$1.; Leininger, 50c.;

Petersen, 50c.; 7.00

New York, 28 A. D., F. Brank-

man, \$1.; M. Rosen-

berg, \$1.; Heyman, \$1;

Utel, 25c.; 5.25

New York, 34 and 35 A. D.,

Johannes, 50c.; Hodas, 25c.;

Kinnally, 50c.; Hermanson,

50c.; Crawford, 50c.; Gale-

wski, 50c.; 2.75

Brooklyn, 13 and 14 A. D., Book-

man, \$1.; Christiansen, 25c.;

Anderson, 50c.; 1.75

Brooklyn, 20 A. D., Reuter, \$1;

Stegman, 50c.; Mueller, 50c.;

Cash, 50c.; Forbes, 50c.; 3.25

Total, \$2,733.40

Note.—In the acknowledgments for

week ending November 17, the fol-

lowing typographical errors and omis-

sions occurred:

1st: 26 Assembly N. Y., Cooke, \$2

omitted—28 A. D., Mrs. Brannman, \$1

omitted; 20 A. D., Brooklyn, Cash,

50c., should be 25c.; the totals given

in each case are not affected and are

correct.

HENRY KUHN, Nat. Sec.

Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$14,858.15

Daily People Concert, on No-

vember 29, first payment, per

H. Sauter, treasurer, 400.00

Net between Solomon and Ra-

binowitch, N. Y., 3.00

H. P. Gray, Yonkers, N. Y.,

per Dalton, 5.00

S. L. P. of Rhode Island and

Textile Union of Providence,

R. I., balance of fair, 2.16

Collection among Norwegians

at sociable, Highbridge, N.Y.,

Collection, New York City, 3.12

Total, \$15,273.73

HENRY KUHN,

Financial Sec'y-Treas.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$1,347.54

Illinois State Committee, on ac-

count lists, \$2.50; C. S. Van-

derpoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

1/2 on list 2, 43c.; E. Siff, N.Y.,

1/2 on list 251, 48c.; Section De-

port, Iowa, per J. R. Pepin,

\$2.; 12.93

Total, \$1,360.47

State Committees and Sections

are urged to return lists without delay

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

Fusion Repudiated.

Section Erie, Pa., Socialist Labor

Party, at its last meeting was visited

by a committee of three Social Demo-

crats, namely, Messrs. Heidrick, Miller,

and Leonard. This committee, upon request,

was granted the floor. Mr. Leonard, as

first speaker, stated that he and his asso-

ciates had been elected a committee by

the Social Democrats of Erie, for the

purpose of conferring with Section Erie

of the question of unity. He, in behalf

of the body represented, desired to know

if it were not possible to devise some